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Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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CITY ITEMS.

With the Almost

Certain advent of cholera amongst us in the coming spring, we say again to our readers do not be unprepared for it. Have what you know, and what experience has demonstrated to be, a strictly reliable medicine to nip it in the bud upon the first premonitory symptoms. Do not trust to new and untried medicine; what you know to have cured will cure again. Dowling, Graeglat, No. 84 Market street, prepares a medicine that was used with infallible success during the last visit of the cholera to this city, and we unhesitatingly say that no medicine in the world is superior to it. Don't be trifled with about your health for value, and when the dread scourge does make its appearance, you are comparatively secure. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.

Country Merchants

Will find full lines of bleached and brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Prints and other staple goods, at the lowest eastern prices, at Barker & Co.'s, 39 Market street.

Fe's, Fe's Fe's.

Farriers, Farmers and Florists speak in high terms of Fawyer's Barber's Soap. Only thirty cents a cake.

Sewing Machines.

Two heavy manufacturing and two family machines for sale cheap at Wheeler & Wilson's agency, No. 87 Fifth street.

Fine Shirting Muslins

5c. Extra quality 4-4 muslin, 31c., at Barker & Co.'s, 39 Market street.

Roback's Blood Pills

are undoubtedly the most valuable of all the Catharic Pills offered to the public—operating by virtue of a special affinity for the mucous membranes of the bowels; being super coated they are especially adapted for the use of children and are unquestionably one of the most satisfactory cathartics and should be in constant use in domestic practice.

Purviance's Card Photographs,

are taken in any weather, in all the various popular styles, singly or in groups, at reasonable rates. We guarantee satisfaction. Gallery corner Fifth and Market streets.

Cheap.

All the best makes of Prints in the newest styles, 8c, at Barker & Co.'s; also, other styles as low as 8½c, at Barker & Co.'s, 39 Market street.

The Daily Commercial

Philadelphia on the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company.

The Philadelphia *Gazette* is publishing a series of articles on "Philadelphia and her Railway interests," wherein the writer points out the duty of opposing the Atlantic and Great Western Company. The conclusion of the second article is as follows: "It is not now a question whether the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad shall acquire an influence in western trade, but whether we shall become interested in the influence it has already acquired, in order to benefit the trade of Philadelphia. The company has already secured its own position in the West by the most lavish outlay and unprecedented enterprise; and when it comes into Pennsylvania asking a new route least, it has its own trade in its possession fully, and will remain it whether we grant the new route or not. If we refuse that new route, then the whole of this great trade continues to go to New York *via* the Erie road, as it is now doing. If we grant it, the company offers us a liberal share of the trade. Here is the opportunity of all extraneous issues, and I present it to all who, like myself, are involved in the welfare of Philadelphia, as a question which, if we settle for ourselves as business men, judging from our own standpoint, is for us only to share in this trade as we may rely that there shall not be a war together. We shall not do so by shutting our doors against the corporation which has created this structure, for however great any other corporation may become, however much Western trade it may grasp, the West is so extensive as to demand all the avenues we can give it, and this one will grasp but a small share of this commerce which has built up so many prosperous cities east and west, and which is destined in its time to accomplish far greater wonders

The Late Fires in Franklin and on Bennehoff Run.

The fire in Franklin, Pa., on Thursday last, was a very disastrous one, the loss being estimated at a quarter of a million of dollars. Both the *Citizen* and *Spectator* printing establishments were completely destroyed, the books and subscription lists alone being saved. The loss is estimated as follows: McGough & Brigham, $15,000; insured for $8,000. Masonic Hall Company, $15,000; insured for $6,000. Lamberton, $50,000; insured for $6,000. Stanford & Connelly, $14,000; insured for $9,000. Stanford & Brothers, $8,000; insured for $5,500. Lamberton & Co., $25,000; no insurance. Willard Lindsay, $1,000. B. A. Plumer, estate, $5,000; insured for $10,000. Mrs. Hoyt, $8,000. Thurston & Woodbury and Bros., $8,000 to $7,000. W. A. Cooper, $12,000. Dale & Plumer, $4,000. D. Stanford, $1,200. Smith & Wallace, $3,000. C. W. Smith, $1,500. B. A. Plumer, $20,000; insured $20,000. R. L. Cochran, $4,000; no insurance. Smiley & Caswell, $4,000; no insurance. Mrs. Hoyt, $8,000. There are other losses, more or less. Both of the printing offices had recently been refitted with all the new type and printing materials, and the loss of the proprietors is consequently heavy. The *Citizen*, through the kindness of Mr. P. H. Ferry, of the Herald *Times*, has been enabled to issue a half sheet.

The great fire on Bennehoff Run, last Tuesday, was fortunately not so destructive as at first reported. The fire originated from sparks from a smoke-stack, which were communicated to a tank at the Getty well, containing 2,500 barrels of oil. Nearly twelve thousand barrels of oil were burned, a number of derricks, engines and engine-houses, valued at $30,000, making the total loss nearly $88,000. A tank belonging to the Clarion Petroleum Company, containing 2,880 barrels of oil, was greatly charred by the fire, but escaped destruction.

PATENTS ISSUED TO PENNSYLVANIANS.—The following were among the patents issued from the United States Patent office, for the week ending January 30th, 1866, each bearing that date: Martin Bell, of Sabbath Rest, Pa., for improvement in water wheels. Henry Buck, of Harrisburg, Pa., for harness. Peter H. Gengembre, of Pittsburgh, Pa., for improved process of manufacturing oil. Peter H. Gengembre, of Pittsburgh, Pa., for improvement in apparatus for extracting oil, &c., from minerals. Re-issued.—Henry Hoffer, of Pittsburgh, Pa., for improvement in printing names of subscribers upon newspapers, &c. Patented June 24, 1851. Extended seven years.

MARINE LOSSES FOR JANUARY.—The losses at sea were very heavy in January. They are estimated at five and a half million dollars. The number of vessels reported lost is eighty-eight, of which eight were steamers, fourteen were ships, ten were barks, sixteen were brigs, and forty-one were schooners. Some of this number which are included in the list are supposed to be lost, may, however, be safe. The losses in the corresponding month of 1865 were only a million dollars, and in 1864, about one million dollars.

The North American line have purchased of the Pacific Mail Company the steamers Atlantic and Baltic. The Atlantic sails this month for Southampton and Bremen, and the Baltic for Liverpools follows in March, and the Baltic in April. A fourth steamer will soon be added to the line.

EXTRAVAGANCE ON THE WHEEL.—At the Seventh Regiment ball, New York, last week, the flowers alone for decorating "the Colonel's Box" cost $600. Go it—but there will be a round turn before long.

STATE ITEMS.

The publishers and printers of Lancaster, having formed a paper manufacturing company, have purchased a mill property near that city, which they intend converting into a paper mill. They have also contracted for a first-class Fourdrinier paper making machine, at a cost of $14,000, together with three rag engines, rag cutter, and all the necessary machinery, the whole amounting to $24,000.

A movement is said to be on foot to establish an immense boot and shoe manufactory in Lewistown, Pa.

George Ferry, Esq., of Williamsburg, Blair county, has resigned the office of Internal Revenue Inspector for that District, with the intention of removing South.

The Altoona *Tribune* says: A number of heavy capitalists, amongst whom William M. Lloyd, Esq., Dr. S. Baker, Thomas McCauley Esq., and several other moneyed men, here and elsewhere, figure conspicuously, have recently purchased the Beale's farm, near our town, for the snug sum of $25,000, and design the erection at an early day, of a large rolling mill, car factory, brick factory, and in all probability a woolen factory. This company embraces within it some of the most enterprising and wealthiest men in the State, and as it is believed to have a capital ranging somewhere amongst the millions, there is no doubt but what the great enterprise in contemplation will be successfully and without needless delay carried to completion. When that comes to pass Altoona will be placed in a business position of view to be beyond the reach of local or foreign capitalists, no matter what their wishes may be.

An adjourned term of the Mercer county court will be held in Mercer on Tuesday, the 20th of this month.

John Warren, who was convicted of murdering a woman in Hamburg, Berks county, some six or seven years ago, but whose death warrant was not signed by Gov. Packer, then in office, was pardoned last week by Gov. Curtin Warren escaped from jail in 1864, and enlisted in the Union army, from which he was honorably discharged, when he returned to the place of the murder, and was re-arrested. His pardon was recommended by prominent citizens who thought him insane at the time of the murder.

In the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, on Friday, a petition was presented from the First Progressive Christian Church of Philadelphia, setting forth that they have been deprived of their freedom and rights by the publisher of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, and others, who have refused the advertisements of their pastor, Rev. E. M. Landis, D. D. They are now signing the petition say that they have been subscribers to the said paper for years, and, therefore, claim to be *in part* owners of said newspapers. A motion was made to refer the petition to the Committee on Elections, because it was a matter affecting vested rights of publishers. The Speaker, however, referred it to the Committee on Vice and Immorality, as also a "Plea for Freedom and Liberty," by Rev. S. M. Landis, M. D., (proving conclusively on six pages that a public press should not be either a "private press or private property.")

Fire in Oswego.

ALBANY, February 4.—The fire in Oswego this morning, on the west side of First street, destroyed the dry goods stores of Morris & Co., Thomas Moore, Allen & Burchard, Leather, J. H. Golding, exchange office lawyers' offices, and Music Hall. Loss on buildings, $40,000; loss on goods, &c., large, but not stated.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Speech of General Rousseau.

Another Constitutional Amendment.

Former Blockade Runners Engaged in Smuggling.

Army Bill Progressing Rapidly.

Situation in Mississippi and Alabama

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 3, 1866.

Speech of Gen. Rousseau.

The House only was in session to-day and to-night, and all of its time has been occupied in speech making. Several speeches were made, each of an hour's duration, but the only one that attracted special attention was that of Gen. Rousseau, of Kentucky, who took eminently conservative grounds. He declared that the Freedmen's Bureau bill under consideration was an outrage on American Congress, and maintained that under its operation judge and jury could be swept away in Kentucky and elsewhere, at the mere caprice of an officer. He insisted on the admission of loyal Southern men to Congress, and denounced those who advocated the State suicide doctrine as no better than the original Southern secessionists. Heplooked upon the action of extreme men in the House as intended to prevent a restoration of the Union, because to prevent it was to continue the war. Ewing alluded in his recent speech:

ARTICLE. The Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper to secure to the citizens of each State all the privileges and immunities of the several States, and to all persons in the several States equal protection in the rights of life, liberty and property.

Pardons.

But few pardons were granted to-day, although a large number are ready for the signature of the President, and many more are in preparation.

The Largest Assembly

Known for a long time called on the President to-day, and the ladies were thronged. Among those who obtained an interview were Governor Parsons, of Alabama, and Senators Stockton, Norton, Brown, and Lane, of Kansas.

Smuggling.

The Commissioner of Customs has information that parties who were engaged during the war in running the blockade, are now smuggling goods into Florida.

Colonel Whittlesey.

Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen for North Carolina, arrived here to-day, and testified at some length as to the condition of affairs in that State. His evidence on the whole was unfavorable, especially so far as the treatment of freedmen was concerned by the white population.

The Loan Bill.

The House will consider the Loan Bill on Thursday next. It is a mistake to suppose that the Committee were agreed on the clause relating to a foreign loan; they simply decided to report that measure to the House without any recommendation.

The New Army Bill.

Generals Grant, Sherman, Meade and Thomas are rapidly preparing the new Army Bill. It will probably be matured during the coming week.

Mississippi and Arkansas.

General Sprague, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau for the States of Missouri and Arkansas, has made his report. He reports the feelings of hostility to the Government in the southern and southwestern part of Arkansas to be very intense. E. W. Gantt, who was formerly the rebel General Gantt, is now a thoroughgoing Union man, and is in the employment of the Bureau as a civilian agent. He gives it as his candid opinion that if the Freedmen's Bureau is not continued for some time to come, judging from his knowledge of the people, the freedmen will be starved, murdered or forced into a condition far worse than slavery. Labor is in great demand, and high wages are being offered. In some parts of Arkansas there is considerable suffering from poverty, which is being relieved by the agents of the Bureau as speedily as possible.

Another Steamboat Disaster.

The W. R. Carter Blown Up.

LARGE NUMBER OF LIVES LOST.

No Cause Assigned for the Disaster.

VICKSBURG, February 2.—The steamer W. R. Carter exploded her boilers at three o'clock this morning, twenty miles above Ninnekah. A number of lives were lost. The boat and cargo are a total loss. The following are known to be lost: Mrs. Dr. Richardson and three children, New Orleans; Mrs. Gibbons, Mrs. Wolf, Mrs. Rice, Mrs. Gardner, Mrs. Osborne and Mrs. Morris, Columbus, and Mrs. Howland. Many others were scalded and otherwise injured. The steamer Evening Star brought many of the saved here. Some were transferred to the steamer Luna, bound for Memphis. The officers and crew of the Evening Star rendered all the assistance possible to the sufferers. The engineer was saved. He says no cause is assigned for the explosion. The machinery was running smoothly and the boat going slowly at the time. The steamer Emerald picked up three, names unknown.

CINCINNATI, February 4.—The steamer W. R. Carter exploded near Vicksburg, on Friday. She was owned by Captain Lamb, brother to the commander of the steamer Missouri. She belonged to the Mississippi Steamship Company, and was valued at about one hundred thousand dollars. She is the fifth boat of this line that has met with a disaster. There was an insurance of seventy-five thousand dollars on her cargo at Louisville.

STILL ANOTHER EXPLOSION

EXPLOSION OF TOWBOAT BALTIC.

Three Persons Killed-Several Injured

NEW ORLEANS, February 3.—The towboat Baltic, lying at the foot of Custom House street, just starting out, blew up this morning, and sunk immediately. Only a few persons were on board. The captain and engineer were killed. Two or three persons on the levee, laborers, were killed by the splinters. Several steamboats along the levee were injured. The captain and clerk of the Champion are reported badly hurt.

Gen. Sherman on the Condition of the South.

WASHINGTON, February 3.—The President yesterday transmitted to the Senate the report of Major Sprague, in reference to the condition of affairs in those portions of the Southern States recently visited by him. He says, among other things, in the following language: "Indeed, so far as my observation goes, there is perfect satisfaction felt by all classes of people, except on the part of a very few, who are looking to further combinations involving the local and unimportant State offices. I found everywhere in the South a large number of our officers and soldiers looking for land and employment, and I doubt not that during the next year all the land which is cleared will be under cultivation—a large part of it under the direction of energetic young men, and that all branches of business in Arkansas will be stimulated by a class of men who have not heretofore resided in that State. Single individuals travel unarmed from one part of the State to another, and Gen. Sprague is confident on no afford military protection to any one—black or white."

FROM CINCINNATI.

Heavy Robbery—Investigation of the Miami Disaster.

CINCINNATI, February 4.—A gentleman from Xenia, O., had his pocket picked yesterday of thirteen thousand dollars in seven-thirty bonds.

An investigation of the cause of the explosion of the steamer Miami, held at Memphis yesterday, proves that the first and second engineers knew the boilers to be in bad condition before the boat left port.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 3.—The Governor has not yet signed the bills ordering an election on the second Monday in March of parochial officers throughout the State, and municipal officers in New Orleans.

Five or six guerrillas, concerned in the steamboat capture on Tombigbee river, arrived at Mobile on the first.

XXXIXth CONGRESS--FIRST SESSION

WASHINGTON, February 3.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SPALDING introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, providing for the repair and improvement of the harbors of Cleveland and Fairport, on Lake Erie.

The bill reported by Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Appropriations, making appropriations for the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government till June 30, 1869, was made the special order for Monday.

The House passed the bill providing that persons in the naval service of the United States, who have lost one foot and one hand in the line of their duty, shall be allowed the same pension as is allowed by law to persons in the military service who have suffered similar losses; and also that the provisions of section five of the pension law of July 4, 1864, shall apply to persons in the naval service. The term "military" in the former was construed not to include persons in the naval service. The design of this bill is to equalize the pension law.

The House, Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, in the chair, proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill to enlarge the power of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Illinois, said it was difficult to conceive of a more important measure than that now pending. Its proposed object was to look after and take care of a race which has been recently released from bondage, and this involved expenditure of untold millions of dollars. He denied that the Federal Government can become the common almoner of the people, and also denied that Congress could put their hands into the pockets of the poor and industrious laborer and take part of his hard earnings to distribute money among those who may need it. He denied that the Federal Government was established for any such purpose, and further that there was no authority or warrant in the Constitution for such an extraordinary measure. A majority were there to record the edicts of the censorship, which has been established over every department of the Government. He stated at length his objections to the bill. There was no right or authority for the War Department establishing in the States a system of government apart from that which should be applicable to the entire people alike. By what warrant in the Constitution could the organization of the Bureau act as judges, sustained by the military power, and go into States, enter the markets and buy up lands for the purpose of settling them on the freedmen, and protecting and maintaining them, bolstered, until they became a self-sustaining institution?

Mr. HUBBARD, of Connecticut, and Mr. MOULTON, of Illinois, supported the bill.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, said that a distinguished general of Alabama had called upon him, and shown him a newspaper containing the proceedings of a court sentencing black men and women to death for larceny, or imprisonment for ninety-nine years for the same offence. The editor of the paper justified the verdict, saying that the plantation, not the city, was the proper place for negroes.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Kentucky, asked the name of the distinguished General.

Mr. KELLEY replied that was quite possible, and yet Gen. Spencer might be a distinguished general, for all the fame of the gentleman might not reach beyond his own part of Alabama.

Mr. ROUSSEAU said he was in Northern and other States for two years, and he would not say that he did not know Spencer, and that General Spencer was a distinguished General or anything else.

Mr. KELLEY remarked that he would take the word of Gen. Sherman as against that of the gentleman from Alabama. He knew nothing of Spencer served with Gen. Sherman, and thought he was on his staff. He repeated that they hung black men and women in Alabama, and convicted them ninety-nine years, for larceny, but no such punishment was meted to white people who spent black women's money.

Mr. MOULTON delivered his remarks in favor of the bill, and said no responsible government can or ought to exist while four millions of people are deprived of their rights.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, spoke against the bill.

Mr. KELLEY, in explanation of what he had said at the previous stage of the proceedings, read an extract from the Tuscaloosa *Observer* of December last, stating that a number of freedmen and women, who were convicted for larceny, were sent to the penitentiary for various terms, and a white man whose case was similar was sentenced to be hanged. The editor added that the white people have suffered similar losses; and also that the provisions of section five of the pension law of July 4, 1864, shall apply to persons in the naval service. The term "military" in the former was construed not to include persons in the naval service. The design of this bill is to equalize the pension law.

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General Hooker, in reply to the writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of James H. Coles, states he has not and did not have Coles in his custody and could not produce him.

Orders have been received, it is said, for $200,000 of bonds at the Philadelphia Mint, of which $130,000 have been sent to banking houses in San Francisco, through a nephew of General Sheridan.

In consequence of the large number of desertions from the regular army during the past few months, General Grant has issued an order calling on commanders of Departments and regiments to take the most stringent measures to check the evil, and cause inspections to be made to discover and remove the causes. The state of discipline of companies and treatment of enlisted men by commanding officers will be particularly investigated, with a view to preventing harsh and arbitrary treatment and illegal punishments. To secure prompt arrest and establishment of deserters, commanding officers will forward direct to the Adjutant General, at least once in ten days, lists of deserters, giving their places of residence, a full personal description, and any facts connected with them which may lead to their discovery and apprehension. All recruiting officers will take special pains to cause apprehension by their recruiting parties and by citizens, of every deserter from the regular army who can be found within their reach, and a reward of thirty dollars may be paid for each deserter.

Proceedings were on Friday commenced in the civil courts of New York for several more of the victims of the Mercer emigration fraud. Their names are Mrs. Agnes Peterson, Mrs. A. S. Stewart, Miss Stewart, Mr. Wm. McEwen and Mr. Peterson. Mercer represented to these persons that he had been appointed by the territorial government of Washington to solicit female emigration to that territory, and he had twenty thousand acres of land in gift, to be given to them for the purpose of settling them handsomely when they reached that place. They did not know Washington, and on the l indorsement of Gov. Andrew, they were induced to become guests for the Continental, which they now hold.

Letters from Toronto say the Government is now hurrying troops to the frontier from London and Hamilton. Sixty rounds of ball cartridge have been issued to volunteers and regulars at London, Toronto, Hamilton and other points. From these movements, it is evident a raid or invasion on the western border is expected. Organization is also being perfected by bands of Fenians are preparing a raid upon Sarnia or Windsor, for the purpose of embroiling the United States and Great Britain in hostilities that may result in war between the two countries.

A letter from Vera Cruz, says General Forrest, late of the Confederate army, was in that city recently, and left for Alvarado. It is evident the General is not in very flourishing circumstances, pecuniarily. Four hundred French soldiers, who have recently expired, left on the transport Meuse, for France. It is reported from the City of Mexico, that a change of Ministry has been decided on, the object of giving the Church party an influence near the throne.

Monday, February 12th, the birthday of the late President Abraham Lincoln, has been fixed upon by the joint congressional committee, Hon. Solomon Foot, of Vermont, chairman, for the testimonial to his memory by Congress in the Capitol. Invitations have been issued for the occasion. Separated from the plantations, they cannot obtain subsistence, and hence it becomes necessary for them to starve, in accordance with the laws of nature.

Mr. ROUSSEAU said he did not justify any wrongs, but rose to discuss the bill under consideration. He was opposed to it, not from personal motives, but this opposition to the measure should be passed it would tend to the injury of those it proposed to protect. He was not a Republican, but had acted with the Union party, and he was sorry to say that the Union and the Republican party seemed to mean the same. During the last four years he had voted with the Republican party to suppress the rebellion, and had given it his hearty support. The object of the war was at the outset declared to be not for conquest or subjugation, but to maintain, and to restore all the States to the dignity and rights which they enjoyed before the commencement of the rebellion. He knew no Republican party would support the Union, because it expressed the will of the people. There were men in the South who were for the Union, should they with such standing armies as they could always obtain, be allowed to remain unarmed men and women of the South? This bill was an absolute disgrace, not only in his judgment, but in that of those who would be compelled to act under it. He denied that the Federal Government was established for any such purpose, and further that there was no authority or warrant in the Constitution for such an extraordinary measure. A majority were there to record the edicts of the censorship, which has been established over every department of the Government. He stated at length his objections to the bill. There was no right or authority for the War Department establishing in the States a system of government apart from that which should be applicable to the entire people alike. By what warrant in the Constitution could the organization of the Bureau act as judges, sustained by the military power, and go into States, enter the markets and buy up lands for the purpose of settling them on the freedmen, and protecting and maintaining them, bolstered, until they became a self-sustaining institution?

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Proceedings were on Friday commenced in the civil courts of New York for several more of the victims of the Mercer emigration fraud. Their names are Mrs. Agnes Peterson, Mrs. A. S. Stewart, Miss Stewart, Mr. Wm. McEwen and Mr. Peterson. Mercer represented to these persons that he had been appointed by the territorial government of Washington to solicit female emigration to that territory, and he had twenty thousand acres of land in gift, to be given to them for the purpose of settling them handsomely when they reached that place. They did not know Washington, and on the l indorsement of Gov. Andrew, they were induced to become guests for the Continental, which they now hold.

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Monday, February 12th, the birthday of the late President Abraham Lincoln, has been fixed upon by the joint congressional committee, Hon. Solomon Foot, of Vermont, chairman, for the testimonial to his memory by Congress in the Capitol. Invitations have been issued for the occasion. Separated from the plantations, they cannot obtain subsistence, and hence it becomes necessary for them to starve, in accordance with the laws of nature.

Mr. ROUSSEAU said he did not justify any wrongs, but rose to discuss the bill under consideration. He was opposed to it, not from personal motives, but this opposition to the measure should be passed it would tend to the injury of those it proposed to protect. He was not a Republican, but had acted with the Union party, and he was sorry to say that the Union and the Republican party seemed to mean the same. During the last four years he had voted with the Republican party to suppress the rebellion, and had given it his hearty support. The object of the war was at the outset declared to be not for conquest or subjugation, but to maintain, and to restore all the States to the dignity and rights which they enjoyed before the commencement of the rebellion. He knew no Republican party would support the Union, because it expressed the will of the people. There were men in the South who were for the Union, should they with such standing armies as they could always obtain, be allowed to remain unarmed men and women of the South? This bill was an absolute disgrace, not only in his judgment, but in that of those who would be compelled to act under it. He denied that the Federal Government was established for any such purpose, and further that there was no authority or warrant in the Constitution for such an extraordinary measure. A majority were there to record the edicts of the censorship, which has been established over every department of the Government. He stated at length his objections to the bill. There was no right or authority for the War Department establishing in the States a system of government apart from that which should be applicable to the entire people alike. By what warrant in the Constitution could the organization of the Bureau act as judges, sustained by the military power, and go into States, enter the markets and buy up lands for the purpose of settling them on the freedmen, and protecting and maintaining them, bolstered, until they became a self-sustaining institution?

Mr. BUBBARD, of Connecticut, and Mr. MOULTON, of Illinois, supported the bill.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, said that a distinguished general of Alabama had called upon him, and shown him a newspaper containing the proceedings of a court sentencing black men and women to death for larceny, or imprisonment for ninety-nine years for the same offence. The editor of the paper justified the verdict, saying that the plantation, not the city, was the proper place for negroes.

Mr. ROUSSEAU, of Kentucky, asked the name of the distinguished General.

Mr. KELLEY replied that was quite possible, and yet Gen. Spencer might be a distinguished general, for all the fame of the gentleman might not reach beyond his own part of Alabama.

Mr. ROUSSEAU said he was in Northern and other States for two years, and he would not say that he did not know Spencer, and that General Spencer was a distinguished General or anything else.

Mr. KELLEY remarked that he would take the word of Gen. Sherman as against that of the gentleman from Alabama. He knew nothing of Spencer served with Gen. Sherman, and thought he was on his staff. He repeated that they hung black men and women in Alabama, and convicted them ninety-nine years, for larceny, but no such punishment was meted to white people who spent black women's money.

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The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1866.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited. It will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country. Whatever relates to the development of our oil lands and coal fields, mills of manufacture, facilities for transportation, agricultural improvements and improvements of every kind, will be gladly described. Any communications which may be sent us, suggestions should be what are strictly available, and should be written briefly and clearly.

Letters for the business department of the paper, relating to printing, etc., should be addressed to the Publishers or Manager. Communications designed for the Editor should be addressed to the Editor.

WHERE ARE WE DRIFTING?

The following has a startling interest, not only to iron men—the laborer as well as the mill-owner—but to the entire business community. The facts set forth in the communication enforce themselves, and we submit it without further remark:

WHY THE MANUFACTURER IS COMPELLED TO ASK FOR A REDUCTION OF WAGES.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

Do you desire to know why it is the manufacturer *is compelled* to ask a reduction in labor? Let the subjoined extracts from two letters answer.

CHICAGO, January 6, 1866.

Messrs. ——

Gentlemen:—I suppose you will be glad if I post you on the Chicago market. Taylor & Co. have just sent me the following figures:

Best refined English, including exchange, shipping, freight and duties delivered on dock, New York, $94 89, gross ton, including sizes 1 to 6 inch by ⅝ to 7 inch, 3 to 2 inch, round and square, or 84 23 and a fraction per one hundred pounds. This iron, delivered in Chicago, via canal and steam by lakes at 25 cents per 100, or $8 48 per 100 pounds, or $100 35 per ton gross.

Now mark the contrast. Pittsburgh card rates, $6 50 per one hundred pounds, less ½, 13 round numbers, or $5 37, less 3 per cent. for cash, $5 21; freight via Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, 50 cents per one hundred pounds, $7 71; deduct $4 48 for English iron, and you have $1 23 per one hundred pounds against the Pittsburgh manufacturer.

Now, Mr. Editor, permit me to assure you that at present figures for labor and raw material, with the revenue tax, there is no margin to our manufacturers; if this be true, what can we do other than we are doing? Ask a reduction on labor, trusting that if wisdom controls in the councils of the employees, we may succeed in securing a reduction in coal, pig iron, and other articles that enter into consumption. Besides, Mr. Editor, is there any sufficient reason why labor here should be paid fifty per cent. more than in the city of Philadelphia? Paddling in the East is paid $5 40 per ton, here, $8 00. This can only be explained on the hypothesis that the manufacturers here are a good-natured set of men, and consult the interests of their employees more than their own.

Another letter, dated January 31, 1866, from Chicago, says:

Gents: Here, in former days, I thought I could feel the pulse of the market on the 'Trade.' This morning I have been among the "Trade," and write of what I see and as I see it. Money is tight as a fiddle, trade very dull, prices weak. I can buy to-day a thousand tons of iron at 3½c per pound. Stocks are heavy. Enough iron in Chicago and contracted for to see the merchants through a fair spring trade; and behind all this a very weak produce market. A farmer cannot get for a bushel of corn more than fifteen cents, and it would take fifty bushels at this rate, to buy his boy a pair of boots. In the small towns through which I have passed, the merchants will not buy. Everything looks "blank and blue." Sales are dull and next to impossible to collect. English iron will be brought here largely, and can be sold at from 20 to 25 per cent. less than our card. Be advised and buy pig iron sparingly, if at all. I fear trouble ahead, and not far off at that.

Now, Mr. Editor, the writer of the above is a plain, straightforward business man, knows what he is writing about and not a fool. The picture is a faithful one, and I don't wonder the iron men are alarmed and seeking earnestly a way of escape. The hands are unwise in resisting the decline of labor, and unjust in their denunciations of the manufacturers. Surely, they understand that a rolling mill standing is a profitless concern; if there was business to do, and at remunerative prices, their works would not be silent to-day I do hope they will consider, and let sound judgment and common sense prevail, and go to work without further loss of time.

Do you not see, Mr. Editor, the necessity of a modification of the tariff? Protection, and that alone, will save us, secure the best interests of the working man, enable us to pay off the national debt in a few years, and save the necessity of handing it down to our children, an unsought and unwished for patrimony. In my humble opinion, the entire community are directly and indirectly interested in the success of the manufacturers in their present effort to reduce labor. Even the mill operatives themselves are far more interested than they suppose. A reduction now may give us business for months to come; but a success on their part gives us but a sickly and spasmodic existence, eventuating in a final collapse and total overthrow of the very interests by which we all live.

Yours, &c. K.

[To complete the argument which our correspondent has put so forcibly, we quote the following from *Ryland's (British) Iron Trade Circular*, received by the last steamer:—ED. COM.]

"There is no prospect of the demand from the United States subsiding, at any rate until the orders for the spring trade are in and have been placed. *The increase that has been going on assumes an extraordinary character, as evidenced by the returns of the Board of Trade,* the figures of which were given in full, according to the usual custom, in our last *Circular*. Of pig and puddled iron, in November, 1863, we supplied 3,402 tons; in 1864, 280 tons; and in the same month of 1865, 12,126. Of railroad iron at same dates, 8,734 cwt. and 7,141 tons; but the month of December *will show singularly larger returns in this direction*—as our Cardiff and Liverpool reports have testified in each number. Our present Liverpool report, for instance, shows an export of 1,857 tons of pig iron, 1,154 tons of bars, 100 tons of hoops, 62 tags, 37 casks of nails, 52 tons rod, 61 tons of sheets, 4 tons of wire, 341 packages of hardware, £4,700 value of machinery, and 12,850 boxes of tin plates *to the United States in six days, from the 22d to the 28th of December.*"

BAD MEAT.

If we had our bed and board, especially the latter, in the great city of Chicago, we should not, as a matter of taste, be particularly gratified by the reading of the paragraph which we give below from a journal published in that city. But, although our stomach and appetite might not concur, yet our judgment would own obligation to the publisher who, knowing the truth of what he says, speaks it out plainly. A matter so closely connected with health and human decency should not be dealt with in tender phrases:

The Chicago *Journal* says: "We are assured by daily eye-witnesses of the fact, that hogs having the 'hog cholera,' sheep afflicted with the disgusting disease known as the 'scab,' and diseased beef cattle are sold in large numbers at the Union Stock Yard in this city, for Chicago home consumption. We are assured that hundred of 'cholera hogs' and scores of diseased sheep and cattle are purchased every week at those yards by our city dealers, because of their cheapness of price, and are slaughtered and exposed for sale in the beef market on Kinzie street, where nearly all our city butchers are supplied with fresh pork, beef and mutton that is furnished to our citizens.

The "gorge rises" at the thought of steaks and stews of this sort. The writer chooses to be fed with them, in Benjarninportions, who would make such statements unless he had the clearest evidence of their correctness. They effect people at a distance too, exciting suspicions and fears that are no help to a feeble appetite and give no extra relish to animal food. The *local* morality of the statement makes it still more an occasion of concern in distant places. The heinousness of the offense consists in offering such horrid meat "for Chicago home consumption." Had the foul and dangerous diet been sent off by the railroad, it would devolve on those who received it to discover and expose the crime.

The subject is one of vast importance. The health of the community should not be unnecessarily exposed to foul diseases by the diet that we feed on. Rapacious love of gain has betrayed itself in many ways, but none appears so abominable as that of selling, to unsuspecting customers, the flesh of animals saturated with offensive or fatal diseases. A very short run and a very limited adoption of the Chicago practice would raise a demand for some competent supervision of meat markets throughout the country, that people might know, when they are buying food, whether or not they are buying poison or pestilence with it. The *trichina spiralis* has aroused sufficient terror among the eaters of raw foreign meats. But this is more shocking. That is a misfortune beyond the control of man. This, the selling of diseased meat, is wilful crime in man. And this lust of gain unsuspecting people, but brings suspicion and distrust on a useful and necessary business.

RHETORICAL LEGISLATION.

The preamble and resolution introduced by Mr. SUMNER on Friday, and reported in the COMMERCIAL on Saturday morning, have not the usual dull, dry sound of a law. They appear much more like paragraphs of one of the eloquent Senator's speeches. A law, in the usual plain and direct style of laws, would hardly provide for republican government by resolving, "That in all the States lately declared to be in rebellion, there shall be no oligarchy, aristocracy, caste or monopoly invested with peculiar privileges and powers;" or, that "all persons shall be equal before the *law, whether in the court room or at the ballot box.*" In the composition of the preamble and resolution of the honorable gentleman, it appears to us that rhetoric trenches somewhat on the claims of logic, and that the Senator appears to less advantage than the orator.

Nor is the remark with which the introduction of the paper was accompanied undeserving of notice. Mr. SUMNER intends this resolution, he says, as a counter proposition to the constitutional amendment that has passed the House. If so, it is not very likely that the House, which passed the amendment by a vote of nearly three to one, will give a very strong vote for a "counter proposition." Should this reasonable expectation be realized, Mr. SUMNER's resolution, whether it is right or wrong, has no chance, and he might as well have expressed his sentiments in a speech as in a preamble and resolution which bear the style of a speech.

CONGRESS AND THE PEOPLE.

Members of Congress, we are informed, are receiving from their constituents numerous letters enjoining on them the duty, and pointing out the importance, of cultivating an enlarged spirit of harmony and toleration; setting forth the necessity of abating the too prevalent disposition to disregard the consequences of carrying things to extremes, and reminding members that it is their duty to preserve and perpetuate their strength for the sake of the great interests committed to their hands.

These are some of the evidences of a sound and perfectly healthy public sentiment in the country, and we are glad to know that it is manifesting itself in this way. It is just true that occasionally there has been manifested in some quarters a spirit well calculated to alarm the people. Wedded to no schemes for personal advancement, but wishing only that the relations of harmony shall be restored among the States as speedily as possible, and that justice may be done to all men, they demand that there shall be toleration of views, and a patriotism as broad as the questions upon which their representatives are called to act. In proving faithful to the interest of Freedom, let them not forget the demands of the Finances, the Tariff, and other questions, about which there is deep anxiety.

The great body of the people, to use the convenient terms of the day, are neither Radical nor Conservative; they will not look approvingly on any attempt to produce divisions where there should, and, but for mischievous counsels, there would be nothing but patriotic harmony. The Unionists wherever and whenever they have met together, have expressed confidence in ANDREW JOHNSON as President, and gratitude for his faithfulness in the dark days of the Republic. Therefore the denunciations of the President in the halls of Congress by Union representatives and by men and journals outside, have produced nothing but a chill and a shudder among the people, followed by protests and admonitions of the sort we have referred to.

Senators and members representing Union constituencies ought to know that they are expected to preserve harmony among themselves and with the President. There is no other feeling away from Washington, at least none to which members can look as a safe reliance. The Union constituencies of the land require of their representatives no sacrifice of principle, but they do require that when differences arise on grave questions they shall harmonize their action instead of proceeding to open contest which will be sure to become heated and irreconcilable in its progress and end in the loss of everything.

That there has been something of the latter spirit in Congress, that to some extent outside as well as in Congress, this disposition exists, there is too much reason to believe. But, we repeat, there is nothing of the sort among the people. It cannot be pretended that the people are without views and opinions, or that everybody is agreed as to what would be best; but if there is one thing, in connection with the leading questions of the day, which the great body of the people are not disposed to do, and which they do not wish their representatives to do, it is sowing the seeds of discord, going to extremes, which would deliberately throw away the opportunity which their position confers on the Union majority in Congress—the sacrificing of precious interests to satiate personal ambition or satisfy personal will.

We are glad that the people are instructing their constituents by letter and other means. Let them keep doing so; we venture to say that the number who will disregard the instructions will be small and unimportant.

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES.

The memorial prepared by Mr. THURSTON, President of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, correcting the statement, based on the last census, made to Congress by the Secretary of the Interior, wherein the manufacturing products of Pittsburgh were put down at eleven million of dollars, has been presented to the House of Representatives by Hon. JOHN CONRAD.

It appears from the report in the *Globe* that our representative had been watching for an opportunity to present the paper, and that there was some "twitting on facts" on the occasion. We quote from the report:

Mr. Garfield obtained the floor.

Mr. Moorhead. I ask the gentleman from Ohio to yield to me for a moment.

Mr. Garfield. I cannot refuse the request of the junior Governor of the State of Pennsylvania. [Laughter.]

Mr. Moorhead. I ask unanimous consent to lay before the House a letter from the Board of Trade of Pittsburgh, correcting an error which has been made in the official statement of the Secretary of the Interior, in reference to the manufactures of that city. I will not ask that the paper be read as it might detain the House too long, but I desire that it shall be printed, and also that it be published in the *Globe*.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*, (Mr. Dawes in the chair.) If there be no objection the communication will be received and that order will be made.

There was no objection.

Mr. THURSTON's communication is published at length in the *Globe* of the 2d inst.

CAUSES AND COST OF CRIME.—It would take a long article, or rather a large volume, to present this subject in the fullness of its extent. But the principal item that would figure in the account from beginning to end would be *intemperance*. A large proportion of the crimes that are committed in the community are easily traced to this source. Immense expenditures of money, public and private, are attributable to the same cause. The cost of the materials of intemperance, of the liquors that are drank, great as that is, is but a fraction of the expense that this destructive vice imposes on the community. Yet the heavy and needless and discreditable load is borne with a patience and resignation almost without a parallel. And, what is still more remarkable, the other and heavier evils accompanying this vice—the poverty, sickness, misery and death—are also regarded with equal composure by the public mind. Familiarity has bred indifference, and the frequency of crime and the misery, in human experience, has divested them of their horrors.

THE WELLAND CANAL.—Our Western people feel some apprehension less the non-renewal of the Reciprocity treaty with Canada should occasion the closing of the Welland Canal to the transit of American vessels. This would be quite a serious injury to the business of the West with the East. This canal is of great value, as the only line of short and easy communication between the lower and upper lakes, and the only one there is for vessels of any size. A large amount of heavy freight, and of such as cannot be reshipped without considerable expense, passes through this canal.

But there is an interest on the other side that will, probably, be as much opposed to excluding American vessels as their owners would be to having them excluded. The canal does not afford a remunerative revenue as it is, and it would be a loss that would be felt, if all the propellers and sail-vessels belonging to our side of the line were shut out. Under any conditions short of a state of war, this is not likely to be done.

JEFF. DAVIS.

The belief is gaining ground that the Government has decided to try JEFF. DAVIS before a military commission at an early day, and that the presence in Washington of Generals SHERMAN, THOMAS, MEADE, and other distinguished officers, has a direct connection with the business. Frequent consultations have been held, but the popular belief has been that they had reference to the military reorganization. The country will rejoice should it prove to be true that DAVIS is to be true.

A writer in the Cincinnati *Gazette* makes the following remarks, the fact of which will be conceded by every observing man: "We want a National Bureau of Statistics, which, under a man of sense, would have saved the Government the present war an hundred millions; but it is almost dangerous to ask for one or make one, when we reflect how very seldom it is that any office is filled by a man appointed on the ground of qualifications."

THE FAMILY TREASURE.—This interesting religious monthly, for February, is promptly issued. It contains the usual amount and variety of excellent reading matter. This is the second number of the third volume, and it is a good time to subscribe for the present year. Address Dr. McKinney, Pittsburgh.

GAIL HAMILTON.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

"Another Presbyterian" wants to know what doctrines of Gail Hamilton are *Moral Pestilences.* "Another Presbyterian" must mean a *Presbyterian of a different sort*, if he has read her writings and not been able to discover the moral pestilence contained in them. The works of any author who treats sacred things with levity, attacking religion covertly and not with the open logic of argument and fact are extremely dangerous, and when such attacks are made under a flow of witty words and conclude in the cogent language of a strong and ready writer, as are those by Gail Hamilton, their dangerous tendency amounts to a *moral pestilence.*

Has your correspondent read her book entitled "A New Atmosphere," which is as replete with this moral pestilence as was the atmosphere of Constantinople with the malaria of death when the cholera was at its height? It purports to be a treatise on the rights of women, but more especially on their grievous wrongs; and, conscious that the light of revelation and the atmosphere of religion will not support her theories, she looks at things through *A New Atmosphere* and in a style peculiarly her own. She at once disposes of the Bible, which is a great stumbling block to those of her style of thinking, by calling it "old fashioned," "written for a state of society far different from ours;" "often brought forward to prop up old wrongs and bluff off newly found rights." She believes in women leaving their *husbands:* she says *so* expressly on page second. Her doctrine is that unless there is a *natural affinity* between a particular man and a particular woman there can be no lawful marriage between them, and when this affinity ceases a separation should at once take place. "What God hath joined together let not man put asunder," she applies to this natural affinity and not to the contract of marriage. Her words are "Love is the sole morality of marriage, and a marriage to which love has never come, or from which it has departed, is immorality, and a woman cannot continue in it without continually incurring stain." "But what then becomes of the marriage vows?" *"I would have the marriage vows themselves perish.* They are hateful. They are a *relic of barbarism.*" "A solemn assertion, calling upon God and man to witness, would, it seems to me, be equally efficient and much more moral than the present form of promise."

Call upon God and man to witness what? To witness a contract repugnant to the laws of God and revolting to the nature of man: a mutual agreement to live together till one gets tired of the other! Why this is as bad as Utah! There a man may have a dozen wives, and so he can by this abominable plan: one at a time it is true, but each no longer than during the "natural affinity."

Still your correspont says: "The world would be better from her teachings." I can hardly believe that your correspondent is a Presbyterian—for the honor of the church. I hope she bears in her bosom no member upholding such doctrine. Religion repudiates them all the world over. They would come with a better grace from a ruling elder among the Latter Day Saints. PRESBYTERIAN.

The Condition of Arkansas.

The following letter to a gentleman residing in this city, is from a thoroughly intelligent and perfectly reliable source:

VAN BUREN, January 8, 1866.

DEAR SIR:—Though not unmindful of my promise to write you of the condition of things here, the time has lapsed from weeks to months. From the multifarious duties which have devolved on me, in the transition from the destructive presence of war to the comparatively settled state we now enjoy. In this unfortunate region every household was visited more times than one by the subordinates and officers, and any articles they needed or fancied were unceremoniously appropriated. Curious as it may seem, it is no less true, the soldiery of the general Union cause depredated more than the rebels. If you were a rebel their title to anything was self evident, but if loyal you ought not to complain. In this manner the loyal people were made to endure more privation on the approach of the Federal army than the rebels.

We all are now awaiting the influx of Yankee notions, Yankee schoolmasters, Yankee emigration, and Yankee everything to remedy our impoverished condition.

I have deferred writing mainly from thinking you would like to know something positive of the general condition of the country, and more particularly of the feelings of the people, which information I could not fairly give until I had been here some time. My prolonged absence from home. I have talked freely with the ex-rebel element, and as far as I can judge they intend and desire to be law-abiding, and are anxious to resume the works and duties that belong to peace, which they accept as the legitimate result of the war. I have seen but one instance where I could detect the least bitterness of spirit.

We are beginning, slowly, it is true, to resume our wonted routine, and drop into the line of a civil society, and County Court is now being held, which creates some little stir. In November the Federal Court for the Western District of Arkansas held its first sitting, after a lapse of nearly five years. The Judge (a Col. Caldwell, formerly commanding an Iowa regiment in this State) is a lawyer of much ability, broad and comprehensive in his views, and withal, gives promise of being an efficient officer. He has made a decided impression on the people largely in his favor.

We have one company of an Iowa regiment stationed here. I do not see the urgent need of their presence, except it be to add to the terror of the civil action in troublesome cases, where it is yet inefficient. At Fort Smith they have part of a White and one whole black regiment. The latter, I am told, had quite an imposing torchlight procession on New Year's Eve, where speeches were made by the officials, and all passed off in quite a satisfactory manner.

Outside of the barrier irrepressible has, as far as I can judge from careful observation, every chance given him to better his condition. I regret to say the negro (with many exceptions, however,) has not in these parts fully realized the responsibilities and freedom—but I feel that time must be given and patience extended to aid in this serious matter. Placing myself, in imagination, in their condition, I often wonder if I could do anything for a long while but just bask in the bare lies of being free. It is not to be expected they should find themselves equal to their new and untried position. Some planters last summer got two crops of lars per day, and at cotton picking they could make five; yet, I am sorry to say, one large field of cotton remained unpicked for the want of persistent and steady labor.

All here seem to agree, the blacks must be taught and I know, a large circle of acquaintance that this is being done. The people as far as I can judge are hopeful of a prosperous future. We have a State Government, in effect as it is true, but I believe composed of staunch Union men. I suppose, from all signs, this will see, with the rest of the southern States will be kept out in the cold a little while longer. I do not regard this as the true policy. When they have fulfilled the requirements, nothing remains for the rebellious States but to resume their functions in the Federal Union. Mr. Sumner's theory of these States being in a territorial condition, I have always considered a dangerous and false position, sapping the life of the great underlying principle of the Republic. Once admitted as a State into the sacred compact of this Federal Union, the tie was indissoluble: it once a State, always a State, and the Union of each and all created this nation.

I have read the message with great interest, and rose from its perusal with the firm conviction that President Johnson understands fully the principles of this republic, let him differ as he may from many prominent men on minor points. I am for keeping a close eye on the exrebels, but not for crushing out every endeavor which they may make to resume their place in the Union. It is a time now to rasp and scourge, but to bind up and heal.

An Intelligent Pittsburgher.

[From the Cleveland Herald.]

A frightened individual in Pittsburgh writes to the *Gazette* in opposition to the project of extending the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad to Pittsburgh, declaring it to be the intention of Governor Tod to push on the line eastward from Pine Creek, and give Pittsburgh the go by altogether. His wisdom is shown in the following extract:

"But the Governor persuades those willing adherents to his plan, that it is opening another avenue for the transportation of ore, from Canada, east of Toronto, to our smelters here. Can it be that their somnolency or stupidity is thus so surely counted on as not to see that material from so remote a point to this city must pass by the harbor of Erie and the Pittsburgh and Erie road, which would afford to our iron men a route to this city one hundred and fifty miles shorter than to land their ore at Cleveland? Bosh! Are we so stupid as to be caught with such a bait as the Governor would throw to swallow? And what a compliment it is to the intelligence of the community."

The intelligent Pittsburgher has probably never heard of Lake Superior, which sends to Cleveland twenty-two tons of iron ore for every ton received from all other ports combined.

The receipts of iron ore at Cleveland for 1865, were as follows:

	Tons.
From Lake Superior	105,493
From all other points	4,857
Excess of Lake Superior ore	101,582

Will the intelligent Pittsburgher inform us how much nearer to Marquette Erie is than Cleveland, and whether Canadian ores or Lake Superior ores are most in request by iron makers? And at the same time let him point out where Governor Tod spoke of the ore from Canada, east of Toronto.

The War Debts of the Loyal States.

The loyal States, with the exception of Kansas, Iowa, and Michigan, and the three Pacific States, have furnished to Mr. Blaine, of Maine, chairman of the select Committee on the War Debts of the Loyal States, the amounts expended by them severally in supporting the late war. The footings in most cases include the amounts expended by counties, cities, and towns, and the aggregates, in round numbers, are as follows:

Maine	$12,500,000
New Hampshire	10,000,000
Vermont	8,700,000
*Massachusetts	24,100,000
Rhode Island	5,500,000
Connecticut	17,000,000
New York	113,100,000
New Jersey	20,700,000
Pennsylvania	54,000,000
Delaware	2,000,000
Maryland	8,000,000
West Virginia	2,000,000
Ohio	65,000,000
Indiana	22,500,000
Illinois (estimate)	30,000,000
Wisconsin	12,200,000
Minnesota	2,500,000
Missouri	30,000,000
†Kentucky	1,600,000

*State alone, without including town debts.

†By State alone, not including counties and towns.

The remaining States will soon be heard from, and the total amount of expenditures will reach about $500 (?) million. It must be remembered, is in addition to all that class of war expenses by States which can be audited and paid under existing law.

Representation in the Late Slave States

Hitherto the basis of representation has been the whole number of free persons and three-fifths of all others. This gave the slaveholding States a representation of all their free persons, and about 2,400,000 in addition thereto—assuming their slaves to number 4,000,000. Now that their slaves have become free persons they are all counted, so that the South will have 1,600,000 persons added to their representative numbers, which, under the present ratio, would give them thirteen more members than they had before. The opinion has been expressed that one-fifth of the entire colored race in the South has perished during the four years of the war. It is said that this is under rather than over the estimate of General Grant, and the experience on the coast of South Carolina certainly bears it out. If this is so they would lose six members from this cause, so that their clean gain in representation from the abolition of slavery would be but seven.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The following are the sworn returns of gross receipts made to the United States Government by the three principal theatres in Philadelphia for the twelve months ending December, 1865: Chestnut Street Theatre—Gross receipts, $168,058; tax paid, $8,321 16. Arch Street Theatre—Gross receipts, $158,867; tax paid, $8,178 24. Walnut Street Theatre—Gross receipts, $94,380; tax paid, $1,887 50.

Dr. Hayes, in a lecture on icebergs, delivered in New York on Tuesday evening, said that the largest he saw in his expedition of 1860 was three-quarters of a mile long, three hundred and fifteen feet high, with contents estimated at 27,000,000,000 cubic feet, and a weight of something like 2,000,000,000 tons.

The Denver *News* of the 23d ult. says Mr. M. M. Cassaday, the manager of the oil well near Canton City, arrived from there the previous evening. He has three loads of refined oil on the road, which is the first oil from colorado wells. The works are working nicely, and the well is yielding even better than at first. They pump from twenty-five to thirty barrels daily.

The Germans at Cincinnati are violently opposed to permitting their countrymen to go South under contracts with planters, denouncing such contracts as a species of slavery. Some forty such laborers were conveyed from the depot there the other day. Col. Lee, late of Jos Johnston's staff, has engaged ninety Germans in New York for his Arkansas plantation, but he finds it a mixed question whether he can get them through Cincinnati, though their passage is paid to Memphis.

At a grand ball in New York last week, Miss Hattie Bell wore a dress of white rose-colored silk with over skirt of pink tulle looped up with miniature boquets of morning glories, waist cut quite low, with tulle covering for the neck, sleeves short, looped up with morning glories; hair parted on side *a la* Mexicans, with bunch of morning glories.

The subscriptions in Glasgow for the American freedmen now amount to about £750, or $3,750, and they are being augmented. After preaching on the subject in a U. P. church in the small town of Alloa, a gentleman gave £120, or $600, of himself, and £10 for his brother.

The Southern dioceses are gradually returning to the Protestant Episcopal Church. Bishop Elliott, of Georgia, has withdrawn from the ecclesiastical confederation of the Southern dioceses. The Bishop of Mississippi likewise surrenders, and the action of Alabama we have already given. This leaves only Virginia, South Carolina and Texas to hear from.

The thieves are getting sharper and sharper in New York. On Monday a young man of pleasing address made several purchases in a jewelry store in Maiden lane, and tendered a thousand dollar bank bill in payment. While the shopman was counting the change the lady in charge drove up, and a man leaping out handcuffed the customer in a trice, announced himself as a detective, ordered the jeweler to follow to the Tombs to prefer a charge against the man so nearly successful in passing counterfeit money upon him, and barred off, with the prisoner, jewelry and bank note all in his possession. The merchant made his way to the Tombs, but could find nothing of either detective or criminal, and at last discovered that he had been robbed by the connivance of two skilful confederates.

A deed of trust was recorded at Fort Wayne Indiana, on Saturday last, which required $10,000 worth of stamps. It was a mortgage from the Indiana Southern Railway to William H. Swift and Samuel J. Tilden, for the sum of ten million dollars. This road is to be built from Fort Wayne to Michigan City, and to be in running order by November 1, 1868.

The Rochester *Union* reports the failure of a grain, produce and apple dealer in Canandaigua and his departure for parts unknown. His liabilities are variously reported at from $30,000 to $100,000. Since his departure, bank paper to the amount of $14,000 has turned up, bearing the name of the father-in-law of the party, which the latter asserts is a forgery.

The most remarkable costume at the recent "Tiger Ball" in New York was that of a foreign lady for whom it was made expressly to be worn on that occasion. It consisted of a soft brown plush, striped like a tiger skin, with luminous yellow bands; it was made long, but clasps in the form of tiger's claws fastened it up short enough for dancing. The lady's hair, which matched the tawny strips, hung in uncombed waves to her waist, and her only ornament was a collar of plain gold about the neck.

The "rent" question is our present great tribulation in New York. After May next, the advance, from present appearances, will average 30 per cent. Dwellings in Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, heretofore renting for $1,250 per annum, are now held at $2,000—and the advance can be obtained. Houses in Fourteenth street, now renting for $1,000, are increased to $3,000; and some in Fifth avenue, near Nineteenth street, which rented last year for $5,000, are now released at $8,000. Trade is worth street, near Broadway, that paid $15,000 last year, are now fetching double that figure.

Governor Cox has denied the application for a commutation of the sentence of Hughes, to be hung at Cleveland on Friday of this week.

In 1850, a Mr. Garnet, living near Auburn, was sent to State Prison for forgery. He served out his time, and when became out, his wife, deeming him guilty, refused to receive him. He went to Pennsylvania and took unto himself a wife. A few weeks ago, a man on his death-bed confessed to the crime for which Garnet suffered. The first wife, repenting of her conduct, sought him up, confessed her cruelty, a reconciliation was effected, and the second wife generously gave up her claim. The first wife now lives with her husband, and the second is liberally endowed.

From the small beginning of a legacy of £70 to establish and support a school in Breton Parish, near Williamsburg, Va., made by Mary Whaley, who died in 1742—a legacy which immediately went into litigation and into the Chancery Court of England, where it followed a hundred years ago—a fund of $2,561 28, 6d. three per cent. reduced annuities, has accumulated and now seeks its destination. Sir Roundell Palmer, the Attorney General of England, his attention having been called to the fund, has made inquiry through our Sitae Department of the Governor of Virginia, as to the condition of the school for which Mary Whaley left so comfortable a nest egg.

PERSONAL.

—Sir Morton Peto, Bart. M. P., the associate of James McHenry, Esq., in the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad and Canal extension on this continent, has just made a contract with the Emperor of Russia for the construction of a great central railway, the completion of which will unite by railroad the centre of the Empire with the Baltic Sea, and with the German and Continental railways. The London *Times*, in making known these facts, says that Sir Morton "sank a large capital to encounter the competition of "Central" "Catawissa injunction," Harrisburg Legislature, or anything of the kind. Russia is considerable but is not up to these things yet.

—Gov. Morton, of Indiana, was in Paris on the 3d of January, but his health had not improved. He writes to a friend in Indiana as follows: "The physicians have decided on the course I must submit to the 'moxa,' which is burning upon the back with fire, and the operation is to be performed to-morrow." The treatment by moxa to which Gov. Morton is about to be subjected, is a severe remedy originally introduced into Europe by the Portuguese from China and Japan, and consists in the application of fire to the skin. The operation is usually performed in Europe by the use of a roll of cotton wool, which is held upon the shaved body of the patient by an instrument, and being lighted at the top, is suffered to burn down. The skin of some plants is used in the East for this purpose.

—There is one instance of a person holding a college presidency even longer than the late Dr. Nott, of Union College. The Rev. Martin Joseph Routh, D.D., was elected President of Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1791, and so continued until his death in 1854, aged 99. The senior college president in this country now is the Rev. Mark Hopkins, D.D., LL.D., President of Williams College, who was elected in 1836.

—Mr. Datus Kelley, the celebrated grape grower of Kelley's Island, Northern Ohio, died on the 24th ult. He was the pioneer grape grower on the Island. In 1836 he transplanted a few vines of the Isabella variety to his own garden in Rockport. In 1842 he took to the Island some three hundred cuttings of the Isabella, obtained from Rev. Dr. Aiken, in Cleveland, and transferred them to his own land. In 1848 Mr. Kelley obtained a quantity of Catawba cuttings from the garden of Judge Tilly, of Sandusky. From such small beginnings Kelley's Island has become the most famous vineyard east of the Rocky Mountains.

—It is rumored at Washington that the joint Reconstruction Committee have sent for a firm in New York, who took a contract to get a rebel General pardoned for twenty-five thousand dollars, said General having made a large enormous fortune in Richmond during the war.

—Gustavus V. Brooke, the actor, was one of the passengers of the ill-fated London, which went down in the bay of Biscay. He was still in his prime, not more than forty-five years old, and on his way to Australia, where he was a great favorite upon the boards. He was born in Dublin, and went upon the stage at sixteen, in the part of "William Tell," in the leading theatre of that city. His first benefit was when Worth street, near Broadway, that paid $15,000 last year, are now fetching double that figure.

—Mrs. Swisshelm, who is *rather* radical, thanks God that Andrew Johnson is all right. Says she: "The military order of General Terry in Virginia, followed by that of General Sickles in South Carolina, proves that the freedmen are to be practically free. Freedom is worthless without arms. This is the point. Constitutional amendments, suffrage laws, and Freedmen's Bureaus are mere paper walls without the sword."

—In Palgrave's recent work on Arabia, there is an amusing and suggestive story of a man who complained to the Amir's son that one of his neighbors smoked. "How do you know?" asked the Amir. "I smell it," said the man. "Then you entered your neighbor's private apartments?" "No," was the reply, "I put my nose in." Whereupon the Amir ordered the executioner to snip off the complainant's nose, so as to save it from the temptation of sniffing in another man's harem in future! That was not so bad, and some people, not a hundred miles from Boston State House, had better make a note of it. The habit of "sticking one's nose into another's dish" (as the Arab phrase has it) would be sensibly diminished, probably, if the Amir's remedy for such a proclivity were promptly adopted.

—The newest sensation in the religious world is a severe personal attack on Rev. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Church, by the Christian *Times* (organ of the evangelical party in the Episcopal Church there), for publishing a book (entitled "The Book of Hours") in which it is charged that the doctrines of transubstantiation and worship of the Virgin are directly inculcated. The *Times* thinks there is to be an attempt to carry old Trinity over to Rome, and Bishop Potter accordingly is invoked to exercise his authority in the premises.

—Bishop Simpson is in Washington. It is currently reported that he will take occasion to call before the President his views on reconstruction.

Several deputations of Canadian Fenians have called at the O'Mahony headquarters in Union Square, New York, and protested against the proposed invasion of Canada as a measure that would destroy not only the hopes of Irish independence, but the prospects of annexing the Canadas to the United States. It is rumored that the arms which General Sweeney designed to purchase are now being closely watched by British agents, who have direct instructions from Sir Frederick Bruce, the English minister, to notify Mr. Archibald the moment any attempt is made to remove them. It is also stated that Mr. Killian received a note from a friend in Washington, stating that an Englishman was on the track of the arms for the purpose of getting a large reward from Sir Frederick Bruce for their discovery.

Financial Troops to Leave Mexico.

Reports in positive form, of the intended withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico, at an early day, are renewed. This time they are accompanied by two riders—one that the Europeans will not ask for the recognition of Maximilian, the other that Maximilian is ready and willing to go himself. A Vera Cruz letter asserts that arrangements are being made there to embark the troops as soon as their term of service expires, and that the French in Mexico are disgusted with the whole business. It is positively asserted that a commission has left Paris for Mexico, to superintend the evacuation, and that Mr. Seward is in possession of information to this effect.

A Paris letter by the last steamer says:

From various indications I incline to think—although it is very dangerous to prophesy what Napoleon III. may say, since his habit is to conceal his intentions up to the last moment, even from his Ministers—that the speech from the throne, to be delivered on January 23d, will fix a date—possibly a distant one—for the evacuation of Mexico by the French army. It is a bitter pill that the Emperor will have to swallow, for, gild it as he may, all the world will see that his fine projects for setting up the Latin race against the Anglo-Saxon race on the American Continent have been signally and irrevocably defeated. The idea is thrown out that by way of letting Napoleon down easy, President Johnson will promise to recognize Maximilian as soon as the French troops are gone. It may be well to amuse the French people with such stories, but I apprehend Mr. Johnson will do nothing of the kind. It will be quite time enough to recognize Maximilian when he shows himself able to stand by himself. The following quibs are a highly ridiculous appeal to the compassion of the United States in the last number of a Government publication, the *Revue Contemporaine.*

"France need not have cared about the susceptibility of the Northern States in regard to Mexico if the Confederate States had been forced to succumb after a heroic struggle. The fortune of war, however, decided that the Confederate States should be crushed, which certainly would not have been the case if France and England had recognized the Government of Richmond. Let the Count de Wagram ought, therefore, to have some gratitude toward the Cabinet of the Tuileries and not seek to put insurmountable difficulties in the way of the realization of an alliance in another man's harem in future! That was not so bad, and some people, not a hundred miles from Boston State House, had better make a note of it. The habit of "sticking one's nose into another's dish" (as the Arab phrase has it) would be sensibly diminished, probably, if the Amir's remedy for such a proclivity were promptly adopted.

The Financial Bill.

The following is the bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to fund the demand and early-maturing indebtedness of the Government of the United States:

First. That the act entitled "An act to provide ways and means to support the Government," approved March 3, 1865, shall be extended and construed to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, at his discretion, to receive any of the Treasury notes or other obligations issued under any act of Congress, whether bearing interest or not, in exchange for any description of bonds authorized by the act to which this is an amendment; and also to dispose of any description of bonds authorized by said act, either in the United States or elsewhere, to such an amount, in such manner and at such rates as he may think advisable for lawful money of the United States; or for any Treasury notes, certificates of indebtedness, or certificates of deposits, or other representatives of value which have been or may be issued under any act of Congress; the proceeds thereof to be used only for retiring Treasury notes, or other obligations issued under any act of Congress. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize any increase of the public debt. Provided, that the bonds which may be disposed of elsewhere than in the United States may be made payable, both principal and interest, in the coin and currency of the country in which they are made payable; but shall

The Daily Commercial

EMIR HASSAN.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Emir Hassan, of the prophet's race,
Asked, with robbed hands, the Almighty grace,
Then within the banquet hall he sat,
And ate more than the allowance fat.

Three slave before him placed the food,
Smoking from the charger, at he stood,
And warmly upon the Emir's breast,
Large coal boldly stained his silken vest.

To the floor, in great remorse and dread,
Fell the slave, and thus beseeching said:
"Master, lord! who hasten to pardon
Rating wrath, in paradise shall reign."

Gentle was the answer Hassan gave:
"I'm not angry." "Yet," pursued the slave,
"Yet doth higher recompense belong
To the injured who forgives a wrong."

"I forgive," said Hassan. "Yet we read,"
So the prostrate slave went on to plead,
"That a higher seat is given for this
With the man who renders good for ill."

"Slave, receive thy freedom, and behold
In thy hand I lay a purse of gold.
Let me never fail to feed, in sight,
What the prophet of our God hath taught!"

THE ONE-EYED SERVANT,

A Story Told to a Child.

BY JEAN INGELOW.

Do you see those two pretty cottages on opposite sides of the common? How bright their windows are, and how pretty the vines trail over them. A year ago one of them was the tidiest and most forlorn-looking place you can imagine, and its mistress the most untidy woman.

She was once sitting at her cottage door, with her arms folded, as if she were deep in thought, though to look at her face one would not have supposed she was doing more than idly watching the swallows as they floated about in the hot, clear air. Her gown was torn and shabby, her shoes down at the heels; the little curtain in her casement, which had once been fresh and white, had a great rent in it; and altogether she looked poor and comfortless.

She sat some time, gazing across the common, then all of a sudden she heard a little noise, like whining, near the ground. She looked down, and sitting on the border, under a wallflower bush, she saw the funniest little man possible, with a blue coat, a yellow waistcoat, and red boots; he had got a small shoe on his up, and he was stitching away at it with all his might.

"Good morning, mistress!" said the little man. "A very fine day. Why may you be poking so earnestly across the common?"

"I was looking at my neighbor's cottage," said the young woman.

"What! Tom, the gardener's wife?—little jolly, she used to be called; and a very pretty cottage it is too! Looks thriving, doesn't it?"

"She was always lucky," said Bella, (for that as the young wife's name,) "and her husband always good to her."

"They were both good husbands at first," interrupted the little cobbler, without stopping. "Reach me my awl, mistress, will you, for you seem to have nothing to do: it lies close by our foot."

"Well, I can't say but they were both very good husbands at first," replied Bella, reaching the awl with a sigh; "but mine has changed for the worse and hers for the better; and then, look how she thrives. Only to think of our both being married on the same day, and now we've nothing, and she has two pigs and a——"

"And a lot of flax that she spun in the winter," interrupted the cobbler; "and a Sunday gown, a good dress stuff as ever was seen, and, to my knowledge, a handsome silk handkerchief or an apron; and a red waistcoat for her goodman, with three rows of blue glass buttons, and fifteen of bacon in the chimney, and a rope of onions."

"O, she's a lucky woman!" exclaimed Bella. "Ay, and a fox-fray, too, Daniel in the lion's den upon it," continued the cobbler; "and a fat boy in the cradle."

"O, I'm sure I don't envy her that last," said Bella, pettishly. "I've little enough for myself and my husband, letting alone children."

"Why, mistress, isn't your husband in work?" asked the cobbler.

"No; he's at the ale house."

"Why, how's that? he used to be very sober, isn't he get work?"

"His last master wouldn't keep him, because he was so shabby."

"Humph!" said the little man. "He's a groom, is he not? Well, as I was saying, your neighbor opposite thrives wonderfully; but no wonder! Well, I've nothing to do with people's secrets; but I could tell you, only I'm busy, and must go."

"Could tell me what?, cried the young wife. "Good cobbler, don't go, for I've nothing to do. Pray tell me why it's no wonder that she should thrive?"

"Well," said he, "it's no business of mine, you know, but, as I said before, it's no wonder people thrive who have a servant—a hard working one, too—who is always helping them."

"A servant!" repeated Bella; "my neighbor has a servant! No wonder, then, everything looks so neat and tidy about her; but I never saw this servant. I think you must be mistaken; besides, how could she afford to pay her wages?"

"She has a servant, I say," repeated the cobbler, "a one-eyed servant—but pays her no wages, to my certain knowledge. Well, good morning, mistress, I must go."

"Do stop one minute," cried Bella, urgently—where did she get this servant?"

"Oh, I don't know," said the cobbler; "servants are plentiful enough, and Polly uses her well, I can tell you."

"And what can she do for her."

"Do for her? Why all sorts of things—I think it is the cause of her prosperity. You should see how never refuses to do anything, keeps Tom's and Polly's clothes in beautiful order, and the baby's."

"Dear me!" said Bella, in an envious tone, and nodding up both her hands; "well, she is a lucky woman, and I always said so. She takes good care I shall never see her servant. What sort of a servant is she, and how came she to have only one eye?"

"It runs in her family," replied the cobbler, stitching busily; "all her sisters are one-eyed; yet they make a very good use of it, and Polly's servant has four times the sight of one blind; no eyes at all; and they sometimes one and help her. I've seen them in the cottage myself, and think how Polly gets a good deal of her money. They work for her, and she likes what they make to market, and buys all those handsome linens."

"Only think," said Bella, almost ready to cry with vexation, "and I would not give a soul to go and bring for me; how hard it is!" and she took up her apron to wipe away her tears.

The cobbler looked attentively at her. "Well, you are to be pitied, certainly," he said, "and if were not in such a hurry——"

"O, do go on, pray—were you going to say as could help me? I have heard your people to send out errands and buy and sell in a very sly fashion. Now, if you would help me, just me that there should be the most beautiful linen and whey see sold in every night for on the earth; and nobody should ever look when you ent and came."

"Why, you see," said the cobbler, hesitating, my people are extremely particular about—in part, about cleanliness, and—and your house is not what one would call very clean. offense I hope?"

Bella blushed deeply. "Well, but it should be ways clean if you would—every day of my life I would wash the floor, and sand it, and he hearth should be white-washed as white as ow, and the windows cleaned."

"Well, then," said the cobbler, seeming to onsider, "well, then, I shouldn't wonder if I and meet with one-eyed servant for you, like my neighbor's; but it may be several days before I can; and mind, mistress, I'm to have a ish of ends."

"Yes, and some whipped cream, too," replied ella, full of joy.

The cobbler then took up all his tools, wrapped em to his leather apron, walked behind the all flower, and disappeared.

Bella was so delighted she could not steep that ight for joy. Her husband scarcely knew the ouse, she had made it so bright and clean; and y night she had washed the curtain, cleaned e window, rubbed the fire-irons, smoked the oor, and set a good fire blazing of brushwood in bloom on the hearth.

The next morning Bella kept a sharp lookout on for the tiny cobbler and on her neighbor's ouse, to see whether she could possibly catch glimpse of the one-eyed servant; but when—nothing could she see but her neighbor sitting her rocking-chair, with her baby on her knee, orking.

At last, when she was quite tired, she heard e voice of the cobbler outside. She ran to the or, and cried out—

"O, do, pray come in, sir. Only look at my ouse!"

"Really," said the cobbler, looking round, "I eclare I should hardly have known it—the sun in shine brightly now through the clear ies; and what a sweet smell of hawthorn."

"Well, and my one-eyed servant?" asked ella—"you remember, I hope, that I can't pay or any wages—have you met with one that ill come to?"

"All's right," replied the little man, nodding, I've got her with me."

"Got her with you?" repeated Bella, looking ound, "I see nobody."

"Look, here she is!" said the cobbler, holding p something in his hand.

Would you believe it? the one-eyed servant as nothing but a needle!

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.

First night of the engagement of
MR. J. E. McDONOUGH
AND
MISS SOPHIE GIMBER KUHN,
Who will both appear in the great Irish Drama of Arrah Na Pogue.

THIS (Monday) EVENING will be presented the great sensation, by Dion Bourcecault and E. H. House entitled
ARRAH NA POGUE; OR THE WICKHOLM WEDDING.
Shaun, the Post.....J. E. McDonough.
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
That the limited partnership, under the firm of J. D. BERND, between Julius D. Bernd, as general partner, and Israel J. Salomon and Benjamin De Frece, as special partners, was on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1865, dissolved by mutual consent, and that a notice of such dissolution has upon the day of the date hereof been filed and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, dated New York, January 2, 1866.
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WILL SELL
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We are closing out our
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AT VERY LOW PRICES,
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NEGLIGEE SHIRTS for men and boys;
VESTS AND DRAWERS, of Shaker Flannel, Wool or Merino;
WARM GLOVES and WOOLEN HOSIERY;
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(Late of the 139th Regiment,)
Has Resumed the Practice of Law,
In the office of C. B. M. Smith,
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Special attention given to military and all other claims against the Government. Pensions procured. se5-tf

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☞ Call with discharge and two witnesses. jy28

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se5-tf

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F. H. EATON
Has just opened a full line of
Skating Hose and Woolen Gaiters,
For Ladies, Misses and Children, and has now on hand Mufflers, Scarfs, Wristlets, Warm Gloves and Mittens, in great variety.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, letters of administration upon the Estate of OLIVER P. BERRY, deceased, late of the borough of Newport, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment for the same and those having claims against said estate are requested to present the same. THOMAS PENTZ,
Administrator,
ja26-13awsw

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration upon the estate of HENRY CAREL, late of Ross township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will make known the same without delay to DAVID H. CUNNINGHAM, Adm'r.
Ross Tp., Jan. 9, 1866. ja10-13awsw

SARDINES—
6 cases halves and quarters.
WINE VINEGAR—3 puncheons imported Wine Vinegar, for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
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DICKEY & SMITH,
Corner Church and Front Streets,
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☞ Prompt and personal attention given to consignments. Also, to the forwarding of freights South, and to the Oil regions of Kentucky. ja6-1m

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NO. 2 STORY BUILDING,
CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STREETS,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED OF
Pittsburgh Manufactures,
WESTERN PRODUCE,
AND ANY MERCHANDISE SALEABLE IN SOUTHERN MARKETS.
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Refer to the Merchants of Pittsburgh generally.
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Solicits consignments of Petroleum and Produce of all kinds. Liberal cash advances made on approved shipments.
Refers by permission to Dilworth, Porter & Co. Pittsburgh; Hon. Oakes Ames, North Easton, Mass.; Peter Butler, Esq., Boston, Mass.; Messrs. W. & S. Butcher, New York. dec23-ly

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The best of references can be given.
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AGENTS FOR THE
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☞ Best brands Family Flour always on hand.
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WEEKLY PRICE CURRENTS sent to consignors
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ACIDS, CHEMICALS,
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Refer to John Harper, Esq., Cashier Bank of Pittsburgh. mh9-3mwed

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WHEELING BREWERY.
MALT,
MALT,
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30,000 bushels Prime Spring and Fall BARLEY MALT, for sale at the lowest market rates, by
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Malsters, Hop Dealers, and Brewers of Ales, Porter Brown Stout and Lager Beer,
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SPENCER & McKAY,
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Caps, Gloves and Mufflers.
LADIES' FUR GLOVES,
SUPERIOR QUALITY.
FOR SALE BY
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SAWYER'S
Pure Ambrosial Vegetable Compound
FOR SHAVING AND THE TOILET.
A Great American Discovery
No other Soap, foreign or domestic, has ever been offered, which meets the public wants as completely as this excellent Compound. Thus far its success is unparalleled, and it now bids fair to take precedence of all others in the market.
Sold by the Druggists, Confectioners, and Grocers generally. A directory is given below of some of those who are engaged in selling this superior Soap, which will serve parties abroad and at home, who desire to order:
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B. L. Fahnestock & Co., do do
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FOR SALE—
That elegant mansion recently erected by the late Geo. A. Bayard, 2 miles above McKeesport, near Long Run Station, on the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad, containing 13 rooms, large hall, marble mantles, all the modern improvements, out-houses &c., with
30 ACRES OF GROUND,
(Or more if desired,) shrubbery, fruit and ornamental trees. Also, several hundred acres joining the above, on the railroad and river, suitable for MANUFACTURING SITES and COUNTRY SEATS, on part of which are several good dwellings. Inquire of
HAYS & GETTY,
21 Market st.,
Or, GEO. and S. BAYARD,
On the Premises.
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CHOICE FARM FOR SALE.
Situated 2½ miles Northwest from Salem, on the line of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. Contains about 120 acres, 100 being cleared and the balance excellent timber. An abundance of never failing water; land rolling, well fenced and under a good state of cultivation. The buildings are comfortable and in good repair, consisting of a two story frame house, two story barn, wagon and carriage house, smoke house, &c. Large yard planted with the choicest ornamental and fruit trees. Good bearing orchard, with an abundance of young fruit trees, consisting of apple, peach, several hundred dwarf and standard pears, a small vineyard, with other fruits and berries in abundance. The location is very pleasant and healthy, on a good public road, with schools and mills convenient. For further particulars address
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FOR SALE
I am authorized to sell fifty two acres of land, situated in Chartiers Valley, only three and a half miles from the city, and three-fourths of a mile from the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad. This property is well suited for gardening purposes, being all bottom land, and protected on the north by a hill, and having a southern exposure. It is well adapted for a country residence, having a front on two public roads.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
ja24 Wilkins Hall.

FOR SALE—
The Boarding House,
NO. 158 PENN STREET.
A pleasant location, convenient to the market, and the cheapest rent in the city. Possession will be given immediately. For particulars inquire at No. 158 Penn street. fe3-6t

OAKLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A choice location in Oakland (known as the Spring Lot.) Contains 2 acres, all nearly level and in high state of cultivation. The improvements are a neat two story dwelling, brick spring-house below, wash and poultry house, and one of the best springs of soft water in the county. One-half of the land in pasture, balance in garden and orchard. A fine young orchard in full bearing, best varieties. This property fronts on Charlotte street, 8th house from the car station, with 80 feet of alley. This property is offered on easy terms. Apply to
R. McLAIN & CO.
fe3

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The large CORNER LOT on Liberty and Pitt streets, 60 by 180 feet, with two Brick Dwellings on Pitt, and one Brick Dwelling on Liberty street, with several frame shops. Address
JOHN WAY, Jr.
Sewickleyville, Allegheny co., Pa.

VALUABLE COAL LAND FOR SALE.—On the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Columbus Railroad, only seven miles from Pittsburgh, a tract of Land containing 231 acres of best quality of Coal. The coal and surface will be sold together or separate as the purchaser may desire. Parties wishing to invest in Coal Lands would do well to examine this property. For further information address or apply to JOHN DORRINGTON, Second street, opposite Gas Works, or JOS. DORRINGTON, Temperanceville, Pa. jas-1mood

FOR SALE—
A large and elegant brick dwelling, containing 9 rooms, with finished attic, basement and bath room. The lot is 24 feet front by 165 feet back; on which are also a brick stable and carriage house, shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. Inquire at 159 Centre avenue, or address L., lock-box No. 90, Pittsburgh P. O.
ja30-3t

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.
A first-class residence, containing 12 rooms, furnished in modern style, with marble mantles, gas in every room, with fine shrubbery and fruit trees, brick carriage house, stable and ice house, lot 50 feet front by 223 feet deep, situate on second bank, Allegheny. Also, 1,548 acres of timber land, situate in Kingwood, Pa., within a few miles of Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad. Inquire of J. ALVAN KUWER, No. 107 Fifth street. ja3-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
Four acres of ground in Collins township, lying between Allegheny Valley Railroad and Allegheny River, upon which are two frame dwellings. The property is but a short distance above Lawrenceville, and is very desirable for residences or manufacturing purposes. Inquire of R. J. DAVIS,
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ja26-6t

ISLAND RUN OIL TERRITORY FOR SALE.
Lands at the justly celebrated Island Run and Little Beaver Creek for sale, where as yet every well has proved a success. Also, interests or shares in wells producing, or in process of boring, address
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FOR SALE.
A VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE,
At Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, one half mile from Wilkinsburg 11 acres 136 perches of land, a fine new dwelling, containing ten rooms and cellars underneath. Fruit and other conveniences on the premises. For further information call at No. 106 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises.
ja13-tf J. S. KING.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
I offer for sale the desirable property on which I reside, Fourth ward, Allegheny City, consisting of a lot of Ground (on Second BANK) 77 outing 50 feet on Canal and extending 274 feet to Liberty street, whereon is a substantial and well finished BRICK RESIDENCE, two stories high, 44 feet front by 36 feet deep, with two story Brick Back Building, Wash House and Bath House, and other out-houses. Brick Stable and Carriage House, &c., &c. The main building is finished with Hot Water and Air Furnaces on each side, with folding doors, marble mantels, fancy grates, water fixtures and heating furnace. Iron Fence in front, with spacious yards, grape vines and shade trees throughout. This cheerful and desirable residence (in first-rate finish and repair) will be sold separate, or if preferred, the adjoining LOT will also be sold with it, fronting, say 60 feet on Canal and 135 feet on Liberty street. Title indisputable. Terms of incumbrance and terms easy. W. R. COPELAND.
ja3-tf

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—FOR SALE.—The Avery Mansion on Penn street, Fourth Ward, Allegheny. The Lot is about 300 feet deep, and the purchaser can have 75, 90, or 100 feet front as may be desired, &c., &c., adjoining the same a number of beautiful building lots, on one of which is a frame cottage of 5 rooms. Inquire of
R. R. FRANCIS,
Jan5-tf Controller's office, City Hall, Allegheny.

FOR SALE.
A three story BRICK HOUSE, of nine rooms, situated on the corner of Chestnut and North streets, Fourth ward, Allegheny city. Also, Brick House of six rooms, No. 291 Sandusky street, Fourth Ward Common, Allegheny city. Inquire of
NELSON & EDMONDSON,
de22-1f Attorneys-at-Law, 114 Fifth street.

FOR SALE.
The commodious Dwelling House, No. 160 Fourth street, now occupied by S. Palmerston, Esq. The lot is 22 feet in front, and extends in depth half way to Third street. The house is three stories high, with back building. Two large Rooms on first floor in front with separate entrance, for offices or store rooms. Apply to
JAMES A. McKEAN,
Ja17-tf At office of H. Brady Wilkins, 145 Fourth st.

FOR SALE—
A Three Story Brick Dwelling House,
Situated on River Avenue, near Anderson street, Allegheny city, containing NINE ROOMS.
JOHN M. HAILEY,
Ja17 Wilkins Hall.

RESIDENCE IN EAST LIBERTY FOR SALE.
Lot 120 feet front by 110 feet deep with a desirable Frame Dwelling House, two porches, seven rooms, grafted choice fruit trees, and a grape arbor, and within two minutes walk of East Liberty Station, Pennsylvania Railroad. For further particulars inquire of
HUMBERT, LIGHTNER & CO.,
ja6-tf 105 Third street.

FOR SALE—
5 Lots on Pennsylvania Avenue
Inquire at
FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,
no11-tf Washington street.

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.
Several valuable tracts of OIL TERRITORY bordering on the Kanawha river, West Virginia, are offered for sale by the undersigned. For information and plans, &c., apply to me at No. 66 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
WM. M. MOFFETT,
au4-tf Attorney at Law.

FOR SALE—
Seventy-five Acres of Ground
Beautifully located for Suburban Residences, and
Suitable for Gardening Purposes,
SITUATED IN CHARTIERS TOWNSHIP,
Two miles from the city and contiguous to Nimick Station, Steubenville Railroad.
For terms apply at
JENNINGS & CO.
We also refer by special permission to Messrs. Moreland & Co., Soho Iron Works, and Messrs. Craig Bros., Gas and Steam Pipe Fitters.

The Daily Commercial

UNIVERSALISM.

Dedication of the First Universalist Church—Sketch of the Church in Pittsburgh—The Services Yesterday in the New Edifice—Sermon by the Rev. A. Bacon, etc., etc.

Yesterday will long be remembered by that denomination of Christians known as Universalists, as the day on which for the first time in this city, they gathered beneath their own vine and fig tree, for the worship of Almighty God. Though they have for several years had a name in this community, they have really been without a habitation until the present time, and now, the congregation is provided with a permanent place of worship, which is equal in point of comfort and convenience to those occupied by their more orthodox brethren, and which was yesterday morning appropriately dedicated to the service of the great Master of all mankind.

UNIVERSALISM IN PITTSBURGH.

The Universalist Church of this city was first organized about twelve years ago. The movement was commenced by the Rev. Davis Bacon, then of Cincinnati, Ohio, who at that time was en route for New York via Pittsburgh, and while stopping here because acquainted with several Universalist families. Being a clergyman of their denomination, he was surprised to learn that up to that time no effectual steps had been taken to found a Universalist church in this community, and after a few interviews with the brethren, he consented to remain for a few weeks to preach to them. The invitation was promptly accepted, and for three consecutive Sabbaths Mr. Bacon held forth to a small but deeply interested congregation. The experiment proved eminently successful and so encouraging as result in a regular call being extended to Mr. Bacon, which he accepted. He soon after began a series of meetings which gave rise to the confident hope that a permanent church might be gathered here, which, it will be seen, was well grounded, as the society has since grown strong enough to purchase a neat and commodious church edifice. The cordial relation between the pastor and his people began on the third Sunday in May 1853. A small society had an existence some years previously, but died out for the want of vitality, and at the time the Rev. Mr. Bacon was called to assume the pastorship, there were not a dozen universalists in this city. In the year 1835, the Rev. George Rogers preached two sermons in Pittsburgh, in favor of the chief doctrine of Universalism, and subsequently the Rev. S. R. Davis and Rev. Hiram Torrey preached to small congregations, but no regular church was founded. The latter gentleman subsequently retired from the ministry and entered the insurance business, while the former moved to Connecticut where he is still settled. For nearly eight years after these ministers had ceased to labor here, only two sermons were preached in support of the doctrine of the church. These were by the Rev. J. V. Maxham, now of Connecticut. But on the 7th day of September, 1851, the Rev. Mr. Bacon took hold of the work, and it steadily progressed for the space of six years, when he retired from his church relation of pastor and has since assiduously devoted himself to the work of a missionary, having since that period gathered churches at Brownsville, Fort Wayne, Allegheny and Brinfield. He was succeeded by the Rev. A. Boserman, the present pastor. The Universalist faith is of a liberal character and embraces the final holiness and happiness of the whole human race. It does not violate the rights or consciences of men, and disavows all right to deal with the erring or offending by other means than admonition, reproof, or, or withdrawal of the fellowship of the church.

THE CHURCH EDIFICE.

The building now occupied by the First Universalist congregation of this city stands on the corner of Grant and Third streets, and was originally erected by the First Baptist Society in the year 1846, it having been erected to fill the great fire of 1845, which swept a portion of the city lying in the Monongahela river district. The Baptists continued to worship in it for thirty-five years, when they determined to dispose of the property, and on the 1st of January, 1861, it was offered to the Universalist congregation for ten thousand dollars, and within ten days the largest part of the money was raised and the church edifice passed into the possession of the present owners. The church has been altered and renovated, and now presents an attractive and comfortable appearance. The side galleries remain, and a semi-circular gallery has been erected for the use of the choir, back of which is an organ alcove, at present occupied by a fine Carhart & Hutchinson, melodeon, with stops and two banks of keys. It will be supplanted, however, by a new and superior organ within a few months. The church contains accommodations for four hundred and ten persons, although it will hold one hundred more by including in the estimate the choir gallery and the lobbies. The iron windows, which formerly gave the building a jail-like aspect, have disappeared and a modern style of window fifteen feet long and bordered with stained glass placed in their places. The stained glass windows situated in the front of the edifice, serves additional beauty to the general appearance of the interior, while the large window in the centre of the front elevation completes the attraction in this respect. The walls are painted to resemble granite stone. The ceiling and roof is supported by six fluted columns painted white, while the ceiling is neatly frescoed after a Gothic pattern, the same as the colonade at the rear of the pulpit. There are also pews, accommodating four persons each. These pews are provided with handsome iron book racks, from the Novelty Iron Works Company, of Pittsburgh. They are also neatly grained to resemble oak, and furnish very comfortable sittings. The pulpit is solid mahogany, which just now presents a very elegant appearance, and it may be remarked in passing, that the platform is wood ed for other purposes beside preaching. A fine mahogany sofa, covered with hair cloth, furnishes a seat for the officiating clergyman, while in front of the platform, on either side of a pure white marble slab bearing a gothic pattern, are two large arm chairs, of the same pattern as the sofa, for the accommodation of visiting clergymen. The aisles are neatly carpeted, and the whole audience room warmed by three large, heating stoves, situated in the basement. These stoves also heat a Sabbath School room, also which is of the same size as the room for public worship in it. The school numbers about one hundred children, but there is ample accommodation for as many more. A fine bookcase stands at one end of the school room, back of a neatly constructed pulpit, which is fashioned into the shape of a cross. Over the library, in gilt letters, is inscribed the words of our Saviour: "Feed my lambs." The alterations and improvements to the church were made by the following firms: Fleming & Michael, of Pittsburgh; painting by John Phillips, of Pittsburgh; carpenter work by William Wilton, of Pittsburgh; gas-fitting by R. Schaefer, of Pittsburgh; stained glass by Carter & Bro., of South Pittsburgh; harmonizing by Kinsey & Co.; upholstery by Widderhold & Geo. The following are the present officers of the Church: Pastor, Rev. A. Boserman; Trustees, J. C. Buffum, Chairman, F. W. Jenkins and John Robson; Superintendent of the Sabbath School, S. Barker; Assistant Superintendents, A. Jaquay; Choir Leader, J. C. Buffum.

THE SERVICES.

The dedication took place yesterday morning at half-past ten o'clock. A large and devout congregation assembled to participate in the services, which were conducted by the Rev. A. Boserman, the pastor; Rev. L. L. Briggs, of Philadelphia, Rev. Mr. Getty, of Port Royal, Pa., and Rev. Davis Bacon, the first pastor of the church. After a well executed voluntary on the Harmonica, by Miss Laura Robson, the choir sang Cole's spirited anthem, commencing "When the Lord shall build up Zion," etc. The introductory prayer was then made by the Rev. L. L. Briggs, after which the pastor gave out the 628th hymn, written by Willis, which was sung to the tune of "Park Street," commencing with the lines:

"The perfect world by Adam trod,
Was the first temple—built by God.
His flat laid the corner-stone,
And heaved its pillars one by one."

The Rev. L. L. Briggs then read the 88th Psalm, 8th chapter of the 21 Books of Kings, commencing at the 22nd verse, and the 10th chapter of Hebrews, from the 9th to the 26th verse inclusive. The Reverend Mr. Getty followed the scriptural reading with an impressive prayer, after which the choir sung the 673d hymn, composed by Rev. Dr. Chapin, to the tune of "Amen," commencing as follows:

"Our father, God! not face to face,
May mortal sense commune with thee,
Nor lift the curtains of that place
Where dwells Thy secret Majesty.

THE DISCOURSE.

The Rev. A. Boserman, pastor, then preached the dedication sermon, selecting for his text the following words: "To this end was I born, and for this end came I into the world, that I should bear witness unto the truth."—*St. John XVIII chapter, part of 37th verse.*

The reverend gentleman said that the chief idea of the text was the truth taught by the Son of God, in which he declared that though while He was a prisoner in the hands of His enemies, Notwithstanding He was bound with cords and fetters, and arraigned before the highest tribunal in the land, yet He did not waver in His faith nor dread the punishments which degenerate man could inflict. Christ boldly declared the great purpose of His divine mission, and exhorted all men, everywhere, to come unto him and be saved, as the salvation of the world by Jesus Christ. This was the most important work mankind ever engaged, and it was still going forward successfully. It was pre-eminently the work of the Redeemer, inasmuch as it tended to reclaim the children of men unto God, and, at last, to bring all men unto Him. In testifying to the truth of this work, he showed how the "Truth as it is in Jesus," is adapted to the wants of every condition of man. This fact caused it to be the most highest moral good, and to this end all of God's moral forces are operating. One of the properties of Divine Truth is that it cannot, and cannot be lost. From the outset it had triumphed over the world, the flesh, and the devil, and before its all powerful, can accomplish the purposes for which God sent it into this world. The witnesses of its success is the history when from the end shall come, were separately discanted upon by the preacher, with eloquence and force, and the importance of building up by the church as the fold of the Redeemer, was substantially set forth. Divine Truth was the one thing needful among men. Its light was desirable to penetrate the darkness sin brought into the world, and to this end he dedicated the church edifice they now occupied.

THE DEDICATION.

At the close of the sermon, Miss L. Cowley executed the aria from the oratorio of "Elijah," commencing, "Hear ye, O Israel," with great expression, giving evidence of a very pure soprano voice which the lady controlled in a creditable manner. The Rev. L. L. Briggs then offered prayer, prefacing it, however, with a brief address, after which the dedication sentences were read by the pastor, Rev. A. Boserman. The choir then sung Zundel's beautiful anthem: "Peace be to this habitation," and the Rev. Davis Bacon afterwards ascended the pulpit and briefly addressed the congregation. He alluded to the happy fact that after long years of hard struggle the Universalists of this city were at last gathered together in their own house of worship. He was personally familiar with their history as a church—with the sunshine and darkness of their past career, and congratulated them out of a whole heart that God had so signally blessed their zealous labors.

THE COLLECTION.

The Rev. Mr. Bacon then presented the financial aspect of the church condition. The edifice and ground has cost ten thousand dollars, and the improvements five thousand more, making a total sum of fifteen thousand dollars. About half of this amount had been paid, and he wanted them to make up the balance as soon as possible, in order that the church may be free from encumbrances of a financial character. A collection was then taken up which proved exceedingly liberal, and the following list of subscriptions, as additional, were announced: J. C. Buffum, $1,000; F. W. Jenkins, $500; Mrs. Barker, $250; Kinsey & Co., $250; John Robson, $250; William C. Tachis, $250; John Robson, $250; William Moore, $100; Mr. Cherry, $100; Mr. Lively, $100. The choir then sung the anthem commencing: "Sing, O heavens, and be joyful in the Lord," after which the congregation was dismissed by the pastor, Rev. A. Boserman.

THE CHOIR.

The choir of the First Universalist Church is composed of six female and six male voices which blend harmoniously, and taking their efforts yesterday for an example, we have no hesitation in predicting for them in the near future a prominent rank among the choirs of this city. The following ladies and gentlemen compose the choir: Leader (basso), Mr. J. C. Buffum, Miss L. Cowley, soprano; Miss M. Boserman, soprano; Miss A. Barnes, soprano; Miss E. Sands, soprano; Miss J. Barnes, soprano; Miss C. Kehew, tenor; Mr. J. Scott, tenor; Mr. J. Johnston, bass; Mr. J. Bright, bass; Miss Laura Robson, organist.

EVENING SERVICE.

Evening service was held at half-past seven o'clock, on which occasion the Rev. L. L. Briggs, of Philadelphia, delivered a powerful discourse. The musical portion of the service was furnished by the choir of Trinity (P. E.) Church, Professor Matson, organist and leader.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

Having observed in your valuable paper of this morning's issue that the national debt of the United States, as per statement given by Mr. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, is $2,716,808,703 66, in your next issue you will please have the kindness of stating through your columns the highest amount that our national debt has been.

FEBRUARY 3d, 1866. A READER.

The maximum sum of the public debt was *two thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven millions!* At the close of the war last spring there was a prevailing apprehension that it would reach three thousand millions; and some opinions out is down at thirty-five thousand millions, and others held that when all the war claims for damages, bounties, destruction of private property, &c., were settled up, it would require four thousand millions of dollars! All these views have turned out to be extreme. Some three or four months after the close of hostilities the Treasurer's statement announced that the public debt had culminated at $2,757,000,000. Apprehensions have also been felt that Congress might possibly open a wide door to war and bounty, as well as pension claims, and thus defeat the purpose of the Administration to keep down the principal of the public debt, and after the present fiscal year to reduce it at the rate of sixty or seventy millions a year by devoting at least two hundred millions annually towards principal and interest. These apprehensions will prove groundless. Congress seems as much determined to keep down the public debt as the President and Secretary of the Treasury. There is reason to believe there will be no bounty equalizations, to add three or five hundred millions to the principal of the debt; first, because it is argued the taxpayers cannot afford it, and secondly, because not one-half as much bounties would probably reach the original parties for whom they were voted. And it is now established that there will be no war claims from the States lately in insurrection legislated upon by Congress or a judicated by the Court of Claims.

—The National Refining and Storing Company of this city announces the large dividend of *forty* per cent. of its capital stock earned during the last six months.

—The 7-30s are the favorite bonds for temporary investment, and they are also being bought freely by the people to hold. Bankers in the city and country hold them to a large extent because they yield a handsome interest on capital which they do not care to invest, and yet desire to have it so as to be available in an emergency. It is also believed that these bonds will be funded at an early day in whatever description of gold bonds the Secretary of the Treasury may be authorized to issue, and that they are therefore, virtually, equal in value to the 5-20s, which are selling at 102@103.

—The total number of national banks in Pennsylvania is two hundred and ninety-eight, with an aggregate capital of $46,962,240, and circulation amounting to $36,065,368. In New Jersey there are fifty four banks—capital, $10,933,380, circulation, $8,585,299. Maryland, total number of banks thirty two; aggregate capital, $12,840,262; circulation, $9,489,093.

—The gold deposits at the United States Mint, in the month of January, amounted to $670,242 69, and the silver purchases to $94,879 49—in all $765,117 08. The amount of coinage in the same time amounted to $893,454 45, nearly all of which was in double eagles. The silver coinage amounted to $67,298 92, mostly in dollars and half dollars, and the copper coinage to $34,430, being mostly cents in pieces of five cents each.

—The *Commercial* says: The stock market shows a partial recovery from the depression of the last two or three days. There is an active demand for cash stock on Erie, and the price rose 1¾. Reading was offered freely, but rose ¾. Speculation is dull, and outside orders are merely nominal. Government stocks are decidedly firmer and more active. Large unemployed balances are seeking investment in bonds and seven-thirties. Ten-forties are especially active, and rose ¼ per cent. Interest worth in currency $150 falls due March 1st and the approach of its payments strengthens the price of gold, and checks the speculation for the issue of 1864, which remain at 102; certificates of indebtedness, machinists &c., amounting to $700,000, the mine has earned almost three millions in gold during the past twelve months, three times its capital, and it continues to yield 100 tons of mineral per day.

—Quincy Mining Company, which made its first dividend in 1864, paying $100 on each share, has earned and paid for a property equipment about $600,000, dividend $700,000, and it now holds a surplus of $225,000 from which it has declared a share in March, say $100,000, or 10¾, but would not sell at over 150.

—Adjoining this mine, and having the same veins, is the Pewabic, turning out about 150 tons. This mine struggled into existence with a capital of $75,000. It has paid over $900,000 for its equipment, divided $280,000, and has $100,000 reserved funds now on hand.

—Next to this the Franklin, which is younger but larger, with a capital of $170,000, has invested in like manner about $110,000, paid out $60,000 in dividends, $230,000, and reserved $180,000. It now produces 112 tons per month.

—The general tone of the Cincinnati market has not improved. Flour is dull, but the high price of wheat prevents any decline in prices, as stocks of the best brands could not be replaced at lower figures than are now current. Choice old red wheat is very scarce, and the small lots that are offered are at very high prices—no high figures attract the attention of buyers. Receipts of corn continue large and the market is ruling weaker, though there is still a good demand from the South. The arrival of oats are in excess of the requirements of this market.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, February 5, 1866.

Trade on Saturday was very dull. The intense cold weather put a stop to business in a great measure. Should the present cold spell continue, there will be great suffering among the poorer class of people. Navigation may be considered as suspended to all points. Most of the boats that were announced to leave on Saturday came to the conclusion that it would be unsafe to do so. The water was full of floating ice, and falling rapidly. The boats in port decided to wait for more water and milder weather. A pretty sensible condition. The meeting on Change was fairly represented, notwithstanding the severe weather. That's right. If trade is dull, don't fail to make an appearance. Meet together; you will gain information by so doing. As a general thing, trade was very dull. Dealers were inclined to hold off, at least for the present. The sales reported this morning were small, Among the sales that came under our notice were the following:

HIGHWINES—There was a larger inquiry for this article. Sales 200 bbls at 25, and 50 bbls do at 27 24 gallon.

WHISKEY—Small sales City Rectified were reported at $2 58. The markets in the western cities seem become very unsettled in regard to the tax.

BACON—The market was quiet. Very small sales. Sales 2 cars baled at $15@16 ₱ ton. Sales 12 loads at the scales at $16@17 ₱ ton.

BEANS—The demand has improved. Sales 10 bbls mixed White at $2 ₱ bush.

BUTTER—Was more fancied. We note sales 5 packages choice Roll at 38@39c; 10 packages assorted at 30@32c.

EGGS—The market was steady but not very active. Small lots were disposed of at 30c.

APPLES—Scarce, and in demand. Sales 50 bbls choice at $7 00@7 50 ₱ bbl, ₱ bush.

₱ FLOUR—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The demand was fair, and sales were regular. The receipts about keep pace with the demand; prices have undergone no change of note. Among the sales were Winter Wheat Extra Family, 160 bbls in lots to supply the wants of the home market at $10@10 25@10 50, the latter for a choice article. Sales 75 bbls Spring Wheat Flour at $9 00@9 40 ₱ bbl for common to choice. Sales 100 bbls Extra Family at $11 at $1 25@4 50 per cwt to go out of the market. There is no change to report for home consumption.

POTATOES—Continue in good demand, with a liberal number of sales for home purposes. Sales 300 bushels Peach Blow from store at $1 20 ₱ bush. Sales 100 do at depot at $1 12½. Sales 150 bbls at depot at $1 25, and 75 bbls from store at $1 30.

LEAD—The market was firm, with a good demand. Sales 100 pigs Galena, 12c.

ASHES—Very firm; prices tending upward. Sales 10 tons Pearls at 12c. No change noted in regard to demand.

HONEY—The demand has fallen off. The market was weak; sales 5 bbls at 40@45c ₱ lb.

BACON—We have nothing new to note in regard to this product. The supply keeps pace with the demand. The current rates were: Shoulders, 13½@15½c; sides, 18@18½c; sugar-cured hams, 24½@25c.

LARD IN KEG—Was firm. There was, however, nothing done to establish prices.

CHEESE—The market continues to be well supplied with the various descriptions. Sales 50 bxs Goshen, 22@ 23c; sales 40 bxs Hamburg, 21@22c, as per quality.

GRAIN—The receipts of grain were in fair demand, with sales to a fair extent at 75@80c.

RAGS—The market was not very active; sales 40 bbls No 1 at $1 90 ₱ gallon.

SEEDS—The market continues dull, with a limited demand for the various descriptions. Wheat was neglected. Timothy, however, did not open the market.

The nominal rates were: Red, $1 95@2 00; White, $2 05 @2 10. Corn—Small sales were made; ear, 70c; shelled, 72c. Oats—Not much doing; sales 700 bushels at 46c, at depot, and the usual advance from store. Barley and Rye were nominal.

GROCERIES—The demand was confined to lots to supply the wants of the city trade. Prices were unchanged.

PITTSBURGH OIL REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, February 5, 1866.

The following are the receipts of oil by rail for the past week; also from the first of January by river and rail compared, with 1865:

	Rivers.	Railroads.	Total.
Monday, Jan. 29	.....	1,063	1,063
Tuesday, Jan. 30	.....	1,311	1,311
Wednesday, Jan. 31	.....	640	640
Thursday, Feb. 1	.....	808	808
Friday, Feb. 2	.....	1,326	1,326
Saturday, Feb. 3	.....	905	905
Total	.....	5,551	5,551
Since January 1	.....	43,121	28,925	82,046
Total to February 3	.....	44,476	87,597
Same time 1865	.....	11,167	58,873
Increase of 1866	.....	33,309	71,722

The oil market continues dull with a light demand for the various descriptions. Buyers and sellers were apart in their views. The Allegheny river remains closed to the head waters. The principal operations in crude were subject to the opening of that stream. The supply in this market is very light. The rates of crude appear to have settled down to 20c for bulk, or barrels returned, or 25c, packages included. These rates were for the ordinary runs of oil. Certain descriptions of oil sold below these figures, while heavy oil commanded higher prices. On Monday and Tuesday there was nothing doing worthy of notice. On Wednesday sales were consummated that exceeded sixteen thousand barrels at the rates we have named; all to be delivered after navigation is resumed. This would seem to establish the rates. Refined Oils were neglected, buyers and sellers being apart in their views. On Monday one thousand barrels Bonded was sold, to be delivered in Philadelphia, at 56½@57c for March and April delivery. The nominal rates on the spot were 45@46c. Free Oil sold in a regular way, principally for home purposes, at 64@66c. Naphtha was in request during the week and improved. A number of parcels were disposed of, principally for shipment. The rates were $4 75@5 00 per barrel. The difference was in the packages. Benzole was dull, and had not gone out of a single bottle. Prices are nominal. Gasoline, a kind of a substitute for Benzole, sold in a small way at 15½c ₱ gallon, packages returned. Lubricating Oil—Was steady, with a fair trade demand. Prices have undergone no change. The principal sales were of Eureka brand.

CRUDE OIL—There was a fair demand. A number of parcels were disposed of. The following are the rates of Crude at the wells, viz: On Oil Creek, $1 25@ 1 75 ₱ barrel at the wells, and $5 25@5 50 ₱ barrel at Oil City. Among the sales reported were 500 barrels, including package, at dress; 100 barrels do do, and 120 do do, at 20c, packages returned, and 250 barrels at 19½c without packages.

REFINED OILS—Were neglected. Dealers exhibited no anxiety to operate. The present asking rates were: Free on the spot, 64@65c; Bonded, 44@45c. There is no demand for the Eastern markets.

BENZOLE.—Sales of 50 barrels Bonded, at 30½c ₱ gallon.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Lucesco Oil Company, 111 barrels refined oil for Philadelphia.

Lockhart & Frew, 265 barrels refined oil for Philadelphia.

National Refining and Storing Co, 150 barrels refined oil for Philadelphia.

Aladdin Oil Co., 110 barrels benzole for Boston.

Aladdin Oil Co., 167 barrels tar for Boston.

National Refining and Storing Co., 53 barrels refined for Reading.

PITTSBURGH.

J. K. Barbour & Co., 54 barrels tar.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

February 3—Wool—Trade has again been very dull, but prices have undergone no quotable change. The manufacturing interest is comparatively idle; and although they have kept well up in production, have not stocked themselves beyond the limits of their immediate wants, while the quantity coming forward from the West is not even about equal to that actually going into consumption: thus leaving the stocks on hand about the same as on the first of the year. The sales comprise—

25,000 lbs fine at	70@75c
50,000 lbs ¼ and ⅜ blood	65@70c
10,000 lbs medium	67@68c
20,000 lbs new No. 1 Merino pulled	60@62c
20,000 lbs ¼ blood	63@64c
17,000 lbs tub	73c
15,000 lbs unwashed	36@40c
17,000 lbs unwashed	private terms
12,000 lbs black pulled	[*Commercial List.*]

Cincinnati Provision Market.

February 3—There is no improvement in the market. New city mess pork is held at $28 50@29 00, with sales of 200 bbls at the former price, and 100 bbls old mess at $27 50. New country mess is offered at $28 00. Bacon is freely offered at 18½c for shoulders, 17c for sides, and 19@19½c for clear sides, packed. The best brands of sugar cured hams are held at 24@25c, the latter rate for canvassed and packed. Bulk meats are quiet and unchanged. Sales of shoulders were made at 12c, packed. Sides are held at 14½c; clear rib at 15½c, and clear sides at 16½@16½c, all packed. Green meats are firm, with sales of shoulders at 9½c, sides at 12c, and hams at 16½@17c. There was a fair demand for prime city lard, kettle rendered lard at 17½c, at which rate the market ruled easy, with sales of 200 tierces. Kentucky lard is held at 19½c. There were sales of head at 17c. Gut is nominal at 16½c.

New York Finance and Trade

NEW YORK, February 3,

STOCKS.

Railway speculation was strong at open board and the Stock Exchange, and prices were generally higher than those current at the close last evening. After the regular session the market advanced ¼@¾ per cent., but the improvement was partially lost before the one o'clock session. The stock markets at the second and last board was heavy, and lower prices were made. At the close the market was dull and generally weak. Chicago and Alton sold at 113, a decline of 4 per cent. since morning.

The following were the closing prices at 4:30 P. M.: New York Central, 87½; Erie, 76¾; Hudson River, 99¾; Reading, 98¾; Michigan Southern, 68; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 82; Rock Island, 99¾.

STATE BONDS

Were steady, but transactions were light. Miscellaneous shares lower on Mariposa, but firm on the balance of the list.

GOVERNMENTS

Were generally steady at the close, although 10-40 bonds did not sustain the extreme rates of the morning: 1881 coupons, 104; 5-20 coupons, 103¾ for old, and 102¾ for new issue; 10-40 coupons, 82¾; 7-30 notes, 99¾ for first, and 99¾ for the other series.

GOLD,

Was steady during the day with a fair demand for customs. The market was weaker at the close, and declined to 139¾@139¾.

PETROLEUM STOCKS.

The market was lower to day on Pithole Creek and Bennehoff Run, but firm on the balance of the lists, and better on some shares. Sales were made at the following rates:—Second National, 3 25; Palmer, 3 35; Venango, 6; Bennehoff Run, 17 25; Brevoort, 1 80; First National, 47; Oil Creek, 2 45; Pithole Creek, 8 15; Shade River, 1 75; United States 18 10.

PETROLEUM

Is still very dull: small lots of crude are changing hands at 20@20½c, and refined at 43@44c.

The *Post* has the following

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE WHOLESALE MARKET.

More cheerful feeling and increased activity have characterized the wholesale market this week.

Breadstuffs and provisions have been quite active, and distributed considerably. Groceries and the leading have increased materially, and are larger than many anticipated.

Flour—Trade and family brands have been in good request at gradually improving prices. The stock of flour since the first of January has been fully 300,000 barrels; there is a stock of about 450,000 barrels, of which 150,000 barrels are unsound; poor grades are lower. We quote extra State at $7 75 to 7 92 84. Louis extra, $11 75 to 12 25; shipping Ohio, $8 45 to 8 90.

Wheat—Light arrivals and limited stock have given increased firmness to the market. We quote Milwaukee club at $1 65 to 1 74; white Michigan at $2 00 to $2 05.

Oats—Have been in moderate demand, and prices have declined, closing dull at 60@61c for inferior Western; 66@68c for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 56c for State.

Corn—Has been in fair demand, but prices have been unsettled, and close lower. We quote Eastern mixed at 82c; Western do, 84@86c; Jersey white, 96@98c.

Pork—The market has been variable and prices have declined. We quote new prime at $25 50@25 75; new mess, $28 75@ 29 00.

Beef has been in fair demand, and stock is light, compared with last year. At the close the market is strong at $10@11 for old plain mess; $18 for old extra, and $22@24 new city.

Molasses—The demand is moderate, and prices are unchanged. We quote Cuba Muscovado at 70 @71c; Porto Rico, 66@68c; New Orleans, $1 00@1 30.

Sugar—Prices are lower but ready, at 10¾@11c for fair to good refining, and 12c for refined Hards.

Whisky dull and depressed at $2 28 for western.

Coffee firmer, closing at 20¾@21c for prime Rio, and 23@23½c for Maracaibo, gold rates.

The *Commercial* says: The stock market shows a partial recovery from the depression of the last two or three days. There is an active demand for cash stock on Erie, and the price rose 1¾. Reading was offered freely, but rose ¾. Speculation is dull, and outside orders are merely nominal. Government stocks are decidedly firmer and more active. Large unemployed balances are seeking investment in bonds and seven-thirties. Ten-forties are especially active, and rose ¼ per cent. Interest worth in currency $150 falls due March 1st and the approach of its payments strengthens the price of gold, and checks the speculation for the issue of 1864, which remain at 102; certificates of indebtedness, machinists &c., amounting to $700,000, the mine has earned almost three millions in gold during the past twelve months, three times its capital, and it continues to yield 100 tons of mineral per day.

Quincy Mining Company, which made its first dividend in 1864, paying $100 on each share, has earned and paid for a property equipment about $600,000, dividend $700,000, and it now holds a surplus of $225,000 from which it has declared a share in March, say $100,000, or 10¾, but would not sell at over 150.

Adjoining this mine, and having the same veins, is the Pewabic, turning out about 150 tons. This mine struggled into existence with a capital of $75,000. It has paid over $900,000 for its equipment, divided $280,000, and has $100,000 reserved funds now on hand.

Next to this the Franklin, which is younger but larger, with a capital of $170,000, has invested in like manner about $110,000, paid out $60,000 in dividends, $230,000, and reserved $180,000. It now produces 112 tons per month.

—The general tone of the Cincinnati market has not improved. Flour is dull, but the high price of wheat prevents any decline in prices, as stocks of the best brands could not be replaced at lower figures than are now current. Choice old red wheat is very scarce, and the small lots that are offered are at very high prices—no high figures attract the attention of buyers. Receipts of corn continue large and the market is ruling weaker, though there is still a good demand from the South. The arrival of oats are in excess of the requirements of this market.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CHICAGO, February 3.

There are some symptoms of an easier feeling in the money market, and some few institutions to-day report a supply of currency equal to the demands of their customers. Others, however, are still subject to more demands for accommodation than they can meet. General business is dull, and prices of many descriptions lower.

FLOUR—Quiet, and nominally unchanged.

WHEAT—Inactive, at $1 70¾ for No. 1 spring.

CORN—Extremely quiet, at 82¾@83¾c for rejected No. 1, and No. 2 nominal, at 416@42c.

OATS—More active and weaker, closing weak at 22¼@ 23c for No. 1, and 20¾c for No. 2.

RYE—Quiet at 56c for No. 1, and 47¾@48c for No. 2.

BARLEY—Neglected.

SEEDS—Are steady at $3 20@3 40 for fair to choice Timothy, and $7 50@8 00 for Clover.

HIGHWINES—Quiet, with sales at $2 17.

PROVISIONS—Less active, and held higher. Sales of Mess Pork at $26 00@26 50. Fresh sweet pickled hams, from dressed hogs, 15¾c; Cumberlands, 13½@13¾c; Green Hams, from dressed hogs, 15c; Steam Lard, 16½@16¾c; Kettle Lard, 16¾c.

DRESSED HOGS—Were more active at yesterday's prices, closing at about $10 80 for good lots all around, and $10 85 for lots above the average. The whole range of prices was firm at $10 40@10 85.

HEMP CUTTINGS—Were rather quiet to-day, but prices were firm at 6¾@7 62½ for prime to choice; 5½ 50@ 6 50 for fair to good, and $3 75@5 25 for common to medium sorts. The receipts of the week were 5,238 head, and the shipments 4,344 head.

LIVE HOGS—Were in better demand to-day, and prices were a shade firmer, ranging at $8 25@9 75 for good to choice, and $8 40@9 10 for common to fair bacon grades. Sales of 3,000 head at $8 40@9 30 per head of live, and 50,455 head dressed; total, 86,970 head.

Allward estimates the number of hogs packed at 23,500 head. The receipts up to this evening are 300,000 head less than corresponding season last year.

By Associated Press.

CHICAGO, February 3.—Flour very dull. Wheat quiet, at $1 70½ for No. 1, and 86@85½c for No. 2. Corn dull, at 82¾@83¾c for rejected No. 1, and 41@42c for No. 2, and in demand at 22@23c per lb; sales at 22 00@22 50, to-day and 50,000 lbs hams, at 15½c. Lard, at 16¾@16¾c. Hogs moderately active, and advanced 10@15 on 100 lbs; sales at $8 40@9 30 for medium; extra dressed hogs firm at $10 50@10 87½.

The Dry Goods Trade.

NEW YORK, February 3.—Heavy receipts of Dry Goods begin to create some apprehension, and already it is feared in some quarters that the imports will be in excess of the competitive purchases made during the spring. There are considerable arrivals of plain English cottons, but the stocks are likely to come into competition with New England goods than ever before.

The following are the quotations from the Dry Goods Exchange—Bibbs, Sheeting—Salmon Falls, A, 30c; Lanark, 29c; Booth, 21c. Hoop Skirts—Meyers' I X L, ½-inch tapes, 30 to 40 hoops, 85 to 75c; 3-inch tapes, 39 to 45 hoops, 68c to $1 12. Bleached Shirtings—Wamsutta, 36-inch, 45c; James, 36-inch, 31½c; Lonsdale, 32c; Newburyport, 30c. Prints—Merrimack, 20c; Cocheco, Sprague, 22½c; Victory, 18c; Wamsutta, 18c. Delaines—Hamilton Woolen Company, 39c; Hamilton Manufacturing Company, 32c. Ginghams—Lancaster, 32c; Glasgow, 30c. Brown Drills—Stark H, 29c; Winthrop, 28c. Corset Jeans—Naumkeag, 32c; Bates, 28c; Canton Flannels—Pemberton A, 33c; Pemberton B, 31½c; Naumkeag A C A, 30c; Amoskeag A, 37½c; Amoskeag B, 35½c. Stripes—Amoskeag, 56c; American, 39c; Albany, 29c. Denims—Pearl River, 57c; Manchester, 52c; Warren Brown, 37c. Cashmeres—Farmers' and Mechanic's, 65c.

The following despatches were received at the Dry Goods Exchange:

BOSTON.—No change in prices: There is a fair demand for the leading styles.

PROVIDENCE.—Better feeling as regards print goods. Regular trade dull.

CHICAGO.—Trade very dull in domestic cotton. Some demand for woolen.

ST. LOUIS.—Trade quiet.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, February 3.—Money steady at 5@6 per cent. for call loans. Sterling dull and heavy at 107¾@ 108¾. Gold without material change, opening 140¼, advancing to 140¾, declining to 139¾, and closing at 139¾@139¾. Exports of specie to-day, $40,487. Government Stocks without decided change. Freights to Liverpool quiet and firm. Stocks unsettled. Coupon 6s, 1881, 104; registered do, 103½; coupon 5-20's, 1862, 103¾; do 1865, 102½; Treasury 7-30's, 1st series, 99¾; 2nd series, 99¾; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 23; Western Union Telegraph, 67½; Michigan Southern Guaranteed Bonds, 86; New York Central, 87½; Fort Wayne, 92¾; Prairie Du Chien, 93½; Erie, 76¾; Hudson, 100; Reading, 98¾; Michigan Southern, 68¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 82¾; North Western, 27¾; do preferred, 54; Rock Island, 99¾.

Hogs at Milwaukie.

February 1.—Receipts of hogs to-day exhibit a material falling off, including only 946 dressed, against 198 the last day but one last year, and none in 1864. The market opened firm, with packers offering $10 80 for good averages, at which figure a few sales were made, but sellers generally held at $11 00. On Change there was less firmness manifested, and good averages sold at $10 75@ $10 80, though some sales were still held out.

Hogs at St. Louis.

February 2.—The market is firmer, and sales comprise 2,600 head good and extra heavy at $9 00@9 25 per 100 lbgross, and 70 do heavy dressed at $10 75 nes. The number of hogs slaughtered this season for packing in this city to date is 110,380 head.

Cincinnati Pig Iron Market.

February 3.—Iron—The market is steady, with sales of 500 tons car wheel scrap iron at $45 00, and 90 tons No. 1 hot blast at $53 00. We quote No. 2 hot blast at $48 00@50 00, and No. 1 at $61 00@63 00; cold blast ranges from $60 00 to $75 00.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

January 2.—Market buoyant, with sales 1 hhd frosted logs at $4 00, 2 factory at $ 6 00 to 6 40, 2 planters at 7 50 to 7 60, 2 common leaf at 10 00 to 9 25, 1 medium at 12 50, and 2 fine at 20 to 25 00 per 100 lbs. Bids on 4 hhds rejected.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, February 3.—Cotton dull; sales of 1,500 bales at 46@48c. Gold 140. New York Sight Exchange, 2 per cent. Arrived, the steamer George Washington from New York.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD,

Per Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

Scho maker & Lang, 100 barrels flour; Culp & Shepard, 100 barrels flour; Leckee, Sellers & Co, 50 barrels highwines; McBean & Co, 1 barrel flour; G F Knott, 2 boxes shoes: Arbuckle & Co: 95 dos buckets, 5 do chimneys; J Jones, 7 bundles scrap iron; Wagner & Voskamp, 5 dos buckets, 5 dos tubs; J K Barbour & Co, 104 barrels crude oil; Hussey, Wells & Co, 1 carboy; A Wilkins, 245 oil barrels; J Irwin & Co, 87 carboys; Shoenberger & Blair, 1 car fire bricks; Robinson & Co, 13 packages sundries; Frank & Hevner, 10 barrels flour; J Glenn, 23 sacks oats; Godfrey & Clark, 3 bx